



DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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HILLSIDE SCHOOL FARM

Three younger boys with calf at the Hillside School Farm. All milk, eggs, poultry, beef and pork needed is produced at the farm.

The President General's Message



NINETY years ago this October a little girl, destined to revolutionize Southern education, establish a unique school system, and set new goals for the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was born on one of Georgia's wealthiest plantations.

It was not then foreseen that Miss Martha Berry, reared in all the traditional graciousness of Southern plantation living would reach out to the boys and girls of the southern mountains and salvage for the United States of America many thousands of its finest citizens.

But so it was to be. As members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, we can take just pride in the fact that we too have played a part in these great events.

As early as 1904 Miss Berry appeared before the D. A. R. Continental Congress and was encouraged to open a girls' school. The Berry Schools, which now have one of the largest campuses in the world, were the first to receive aid from the D. A. R.

We love the story of how this gentle Southern woman came to found her schools. One Sunday afternoon she was playing hymns on the organ in the little "Playhouse" cabin her father had given her. Glancing up she saw three mountain boys leaning in the window drinking in the music of the beloved hymns, so new to their ears.

That prompted Miss Berry to start a Sunday school, first in her own community, then in others nearby. These became day schools. In 1902 she opened a boarding school for boys. With the encouragement of President Theodore Roosevelt and the D. A. R. and others, a boarding school for girls was opened in 1909.

Today at Mount Berry there is a high school for boys and a co-educational college offering four years of standard college work leading either to the A.B. degree or the B.S. degree in agriculture, home economics and industrial arts.

America's soundest investment is the education of its children, Miss Berry maintained.

"I have never lost a cent investing in boys and girls and the future of America," she said.

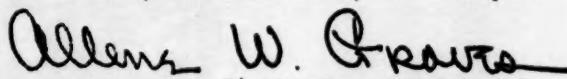
We of the National Society concur with Miss Berry, one of our most illustrious daughters. We are proud that many of our scholarships have gone to the Berry Schools, who have turned out so many distinguished agriculturalists, educators, home economists, home makers, business leaders, doctors and nurses.

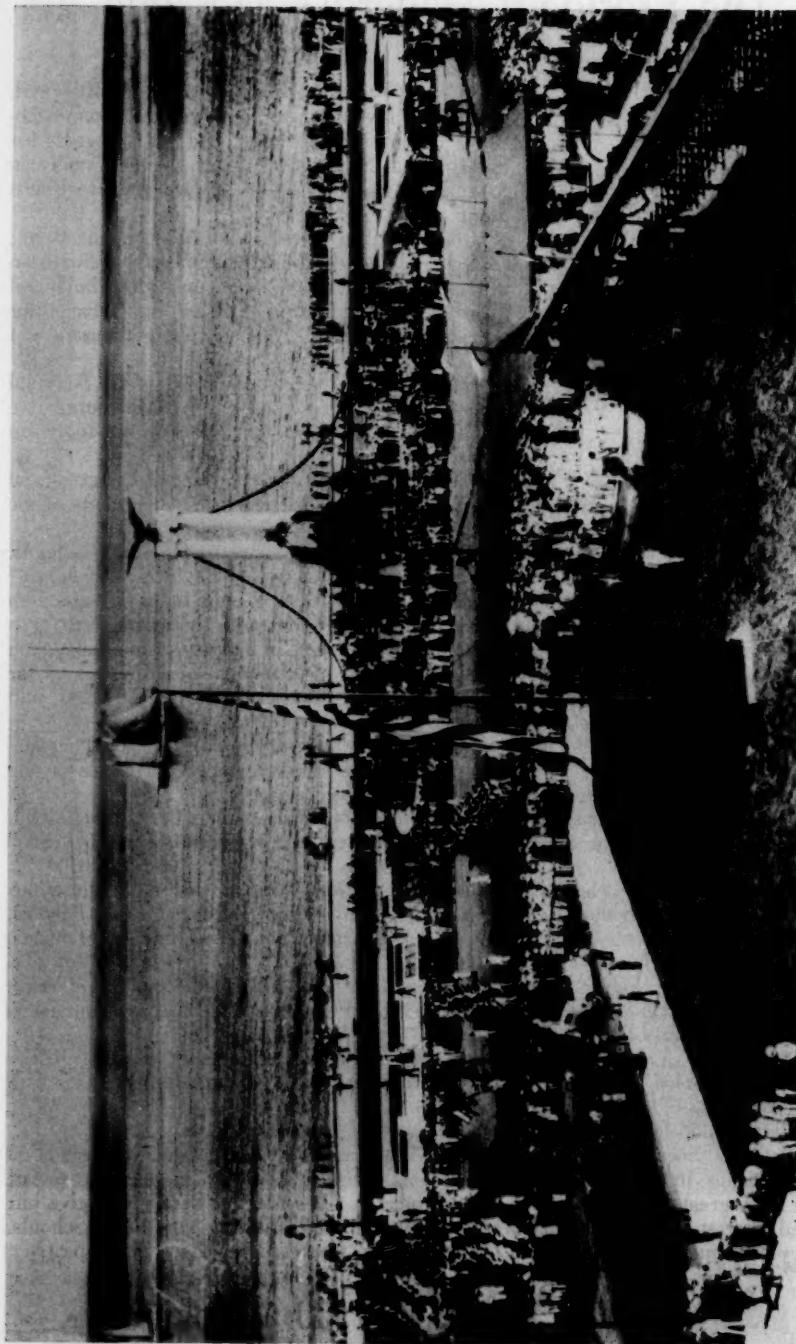
Any reference to the Berry Schools, it seems to me, is incomplete without a reference to those eloquent witnesses to the religious spirit of Mount Berry and its great founder—the spires on every building—even the barns.

Miss Berry said she wanted spires on every building to remind the boys and girls—and us—to thank God for His Blessings—"of honest work to do and strong bodies with which to work."

Miss Berry, 1866-1942, blazed a great pathway of American patriotism.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, joins thousands of other Americans in paying sincere tribute on this 90th birthday anniversary to the memory of a great American and a great educator, Miss Martha Berry. We give our continued interest and sincere good wishes to a truly fine institution—the Berry Schools. May they continue to serve God and Country in the future as they have in the past.


Allen W. Graves
President General, N. S. D. A. R.



MAINE MONUMENT
In 1926 this monument was dedicated in memory of the battleship *Maine*. Havana Chapter places a wreath on the monument each year on February 15th, held in commemoration by Cuban and American officials.

While *the Nation* Sleeps

by Benjamin Wham

THIS COUNTRY is being subjected to intensive propaganda designed to change our form of government. It is my purpose to set forth herein some of the major threats to our society resulting from this propaganda.

When the Federal Constitution was adopted the accepted theory of our government was that the States had all power except those limited powers necessarily delegated to the Federal Government. This theory was shortly thereafter supplemented by the advice of our first President that we should beware of foreign entanglements. This theory of government, as supplemented, was generally followed for many years. However, for the past quarter century we have been caused to abandon much of our early theory of government by systematic "brain washing" the like of which had never been known before.

Liberty vs. Equality

One of the points emphasized in this propaganda is a conflict between the two words "equal" and "liberty" in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The twin goals of "liberty and equality" of course stir the imagination of all peoples. However, liberty is the spur to competition in a system of free enterprise, while equality is the basis of socialism. Our forefathers recognized this difference and intended these words to be construed as liberty and equality of opportunity. They had no thought of differences between races as they knew in the same race there are differences in abilities and in good and bad fortune which lead to greater and less success. But the propagandists demand the impossible, full equality. They say nothing of the fact that in the Communist countries there is the least equality of all, for the degrees of

position range all the way from that of absolute dictator down to virtual slaves.

This conflict remained generally concealed while, in an expanding economy, emphasis was placed on freedom of enterprise. During this period various theories of government both at home and abroad, such as internationalism, socialism and communism got scarcely beyond the talking point in this country. But the worldwide depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s brought on a political climate favorable to these theories. So in 1933 conservatism, which adhered to tradition, belief in divinity and a higher law, slow, considered changes in government, and frugality, was relegated to the age of the ox cart.

Experiments on the National Economy

Statistics show that the low point in the depression was reached in the summer of 1932 and there then began an upward economic trend. Nevertheless, for several years, beginning in 1933, we were confronted with an unparalleled series of emergencies, each requiring drastic new experiments in government. Little pigs were killed. Crops were plowed under. All banks were closed. Business was regimented under NRA codes—a negation of the antitrust laws under which freedom of enterprise had flourished. Prices and hours were controlled downward and wages upward. Social security and early retirement were enforced. The gold standard was discarded and boondoggling and other spending schemes inaugurated in a frenzied attempt to force inflation at once without the customary time lapse between cause and effect—a neat trick that not even our government could quite bring off but is now in due time developing inexorably.

Recognition of Red Russia

One of the experiments deserving special mention was the recognition of Red Russia. We understand that the government of Red Russia in spite of its mass murders and iron dictatorship, now at long last admitted by Khrushchev, had not been successful and was practically on its way out at the time of its recognition by this country. We can only surmise what powerful forces were brought to bear upon our government to bring this recognition about. Of course it was accompanied by the usual deceitful communist stage setting: world revolution was a thing of the past; there would be no secret Red agents in this country, etc.

Thus Red Russia was given a blood transfusion and has steadily increased in power and influence until today 800,000,000 people are behind the iron and bamboo curtains and many millions in India, the Middle East and elsewhere are falling under its influence. Soviet Russia promptly broke all its agreements and caused its secret agents to form red cells among our government employees, and these employees in turn vied with each other in subversion and in giving our top secrets to the Reds. A long list of these employees have been exposed: Alger Hiss probably leads the list because of his high position as Assistant Secretary of State, as key organizer of the United Nations, and as President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Harry Dexter White in the Treasury Department was another who perhaps had even greater knowledge and influence behind the scenes. He was not so highly publicized because at the outset of the congressional investigation of his activities he died of an overdose of digitalis.

The strategy of world revolution called for the destruction of capitalist governments. Accordingly, the Red agents influenced this government, during its many emergencies, to adopt policies paralleling those recommended by the communists for weakening and eventually destroying a government. Thus this country embarked upon a frenzied spending spree, as above mentioned, leading to a tremendous national debt. The government has financed other countries in war and peace. It has arrayed class against class, and particularly has

made the capitalists and employers and those similarly situated the special object of punitive laws; and it has imposed steeply graduated income and inheritance taxes which hinder the accumulation of fortunes and insure the steady depletion of those in existence.

Big Government

Through a liberal interpretation of the commerce, welfare and other clauses of the Constitution, the Federal Government has acquired ever increasing power to tax and govern. Conversely the States have been increasingly restricted in their powers. Our National Capital is becoming more and more packed with bigger and bigger buildings and they in turn are crowded with ever expanding hordes of federal employees. This is true in lesser degree in other cities and villages throughout the country as well as in many cities abroad where agencies of our government are located. In this vast, burgeoning bureaucracy, sprawling and far-flung, each unit is virtually a law unto itself, leaving citizens the slender redress of doubtful appeals.

Big Debts—Big Taxes

Our national debt has risen from upwards of thirty billion dollars in 1932 to in excess of two hundred seventy billion. Alarmingly, in this period of unparalleled high income, high taxes and devalued dollars, we are scarcely able to reduce this debt. State and municipal debts are setting new highs and private debts have reached the danger point. Let us hope these debit factors will be offset by others more favorable before another 1929 is at hand. For next time, with the Government credit strained to the breaking point by our incredible debt structure and unprecedented peacetime expenditures, it will be unable to respond to the frantic calls for help from our own citizens let alone other countries. Should this occur it does not take a Karl Marx to tell us this will be an even more favorable climate for socialism and even communism.

Big Foundations—Big Tax-Free Income

One of the physical laws, namely, that for every action there is an equal reaction, may also apply to the non-physical world.

One of the reactions to high taxes is the formation of foundations with tax-free income.

A discussion of the effect of foundations on our form of government would require several volumes and can only be touched upon. The Cox and Reece Congressional reports made in 1952 and 1954 show that there are in excess of 7000 tax-exempt foundations with capital resources in excess of \$7,500,000,000 and a tax-free annual income of upwards of one billion dollars. Such foundations, according to the reports, are increasing rapidly and according to the Reece Report tend to fall into the control of persons who use this tax-free income to effect economic, social and political changes generally toward the left. The largest foundations such as Ford, Rockefeller and Carnegie, according to the Reece report, devote some portions of their funds to propaganda for internationalism, for education tending toward the left, against Congressional investigations and for the use of the 5th Amendment. All of these foundations are tax exempt. By contrast For America was recently organized as a patriotic, non-political, educational organization to preserve and restore state's rights, promote national defense and security, eradicate Communism and maintain the solvency and sovereignty of the United States. One of its publications took a stand against squandering taxpayers' money in fruitless foreign aid programs, for the Bricker Amendment, against an increase in public debt, for reduction in spending and for the adoption of the Hoover Commission recommendations for economy in government. For America thus proposed to strengthen our form of government whereas many other tax-exempt foundations seek to change it and even weaken it but For America was denied tax exemption.

Treaties and the Bricker Amendment

The internationalists with the full support of the above mentioned foundations have opposed the Bricker Amendment. The reason is clear. Simply stated, all legislation must be "in pursuance" of the Constitution, but, in order to validate certain treaties made before the Constitution, they need only be made "under the authority

of the United States." Under the Constitution, a treaty is the supreme law of the land. This means that the President, with the approval of those Senators present—often only a handful, may use a treaty to foist upon the States and people commitments which affect our internal law, although they are contrary to the Constitution. Thus, over a period of time, they may bring about vast changes in our form of government and so lead to world government.

More specifically the United Nations Charter is a treaty and is now subject to amendment. If an appropriate amendment can be agreed upon by our President with other nations, with the approval of our Senate, machinery may be set in motion which will lead, in due time, to further changes, and so, eventually, to world government, without the proposition ever having been submitted to our people for a vote.

The Fund for the Republic

The Fund for the Republic, a subsidiary of the Ford Foundation, received \$15,000,000 from the Ford Foundation in 1952. It was set up in furtherance of a program of the parent organization in part as follows:

"The Foundation will support activities directed toward the elimination of restrictions on freedom of thought, inquiry and expression in the United States, and the development of policies and procedures best adapted to protect these rights in the age of persistent international tension..."

We may ask what "restrictions" exist in the United States on "freedom of thought"—in fact, what restrictions could conceivably ever be placed anywhere on the freedom to think?

The report of the President of the Ford Foundation in 1951 states that the purposes of the Fund for the Republic is to take into account "the danger to the national security arising from fear and mutual suspicion fomented by short-sighted or irresponsible attempts to combat communism through methods which impair the true sources of our strength."

In a report signed by Paul Hoffman, Chairman of the Fund and incorporated in the record of the Reece Committee hearings, the areas of action chosen for the

Fund are stated to be:

- “1. restrictions and assaults upon academic freedom;
- “2. due process and equal protection of the laws;
- “3. the protection of the rights of minorities;
- “4. censorship, boycotting and blacklisting activities of private groups;
- “5. principle and application of guilt by association.”

The report goes on to state:

“The following subjects are also possible subjects for consideration: the scope and procedure of congressional investigations; investigation of the loyalty of government employees....”

The Reece Committee found that the Fund was set up to attack congressional investigations and that this is an unjustifiable use of public money. If the studies were unbiased they might be of some use. The bias of the Fund is shown by the character of its personnel, according to the Reece Report:

Paul Hoffman was formerly President of the Ford Foundation and is now Chairman of the Fund. He has been highly critical of congressional investigations. He was a member of the Committee for a More Effective Congress which lobbied to bring about the censure of Senator McCarthy.

Clifford P. Case was the first President of the Fund; he resigned from Congress to take the \$40,000 salary. He was a severe critic of congressional investigations while in Congress. Subsequently he resigned the Fund post in order to run for the Senate from New Jersey. He made it clear he was a strong anti-McCarthyite.

His successor is Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, who resigned as Associate Director of the Ford Foundation to become President of the Fund. He is a severe critic of congressional investigations.

As the Fund for the Republic has as one of its purposes an investigation of congressional investigations, it did not seem to the Reece Committee that the trio of Hoffman, Case and Hutchins were well selected in the interests of objectivity.

This lack of objectivity has caused the Fund to be concerned largely with opposition to congressional investigations, chiefly of persons suspected of being communists. Little attention seems to be devoted

by the Fund to the preservation of the national security. For example the Fund has donated \$5,000 to a library in Pennsylvania because the librarian had claimed the 5th Amendment. It has mailed widely a number of leftist statements. One of these was the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists for April 1955 on Secrecy, Security and Loyalty. J. Robert Oppenheimer was Chairman of the Board of Sponsors of the Bulletin and it defended several leading leftists and leftist ideas.

Is there any wonder that Henry Ford II recently issued a statement that he was embarrassed and that some of the Fund for the Republic's actions "have been dubious in character." As this is being written the Fund is being investigated by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This is the second time the Fund is being investigated by Congress.

Propaganda Against Congressional Investigations Is Largely Aimed at Investigation of Possible Communists

After all the hubub about the Fifth Amendment and the infringement of civil rights through congressional investigations, it is disheartening to those, who have an equal regard for the civil rights of all persons and for the national security, to find that the hubub dies down to a death-like silence when the civil rights of those other than communists are infringed.

Take for example the case of Bryton Barron and Donald M. Dozer. As historians in the office of the Secretary of State, they had been assigned to help issue an account of the much discussed Yalta Conference. They wanted to do a workmanlike job. They were much disturbed when they found that whole sections of the account were being deleted and, particularly, when they saw that these were the sections which would tell whether or not there had been a "give-away" by the Americans. Because they made a point of the matter, they were fired. What about their civil rights? What happened to those vocal, two-fisted fighters for the civil rights of Communists?

Then there is the case of Professor Fuchs of the American University, a Methodist University in Washington, D. C. Mr. Fuchs had been a communist for a time but he had quit. He was subpoenaed by a Congressional Committee. He first dis-

cussed the matter with the President of the university who said it was all right for him to tell all the facts and to cooperate with the Committee. So he told of his having belonged to three separate cells in the government. That was all right. The trouble was that his cooperation with the Committee went too far, for he also exposed several fellow members of these cells. For that he was fired. Here again, there has not been a single voice raised in defense of Prof. Fuchs' civil rights by the professional defenders—but there is a furor as to the civil rights of those who were exposed.

The Attack on Anti-Communists

Why did this liberal group concentrate their fire on Congressman Martin Dies, who was Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee in the late 1930s and was driven out of politics for several years, and on Senator McCarthy who was dragged through a whole summer of Army hearings and then a fall session to censure him. The communists and pro-Communists and so-called liberals wanted the congressional investigations soft-pedaled. So did the Administration for reasons of its own. Since the Democrats voted unanimously to censure, it seems obvious they did so because McCarthy had called the Democratic Party a party of treason. Senator McCarthy was ill-advised in making such a statement, but looking at the matter realistically that was the real cause of censure because over one-half of the Republicans voted against censure.

Certainly Senator McCarthy was not censured for anything he did as Chairman of the Senate Committee, but, ostensibly, for his conduct in defending himself against charges filed with two other committees, one the Censure Committee. Subsequently it was established by the Treasury Department that the principal charge before the earlier committee, i.e., that he made personal use of funds donated to fight Communism, was unfounded.

Why did Joseph Rauh, Jr., Chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, Tedford Taylor of the Committee for a More Effective Congress and author of *Grand Inquest*, James A. Wechsler, Editor of the New York Post, and Alfred Friendly, Managing Editor of the Washington Post, and

Times Herald, give \$10,800 to Paul H. Hughes for false stories implicating Senator McCarthy?

By contrast, with the treatment accorded the heads of our Congressional and Senate Committees and MacArthur, Alger Hiss was permitted to hold office over many years, Harry Dexter White had greater and greater influence until his death; Dr. Peress, an Army dentist, was promoted to major and given an honorable discharge, and attempts have been made to make martyrs of the Rosenbergs.

The Doctrine of Federal Preemption

Recent United States Supreme Court decisions have upheld the "Preemption Doctrine" that when Congress has legislated in a field such legislation preempts the entire field so that State laws in that field cannot be enforced.

Such a case is that of Steve Nelson, a Communist, who was indicted under the Pennsylvania law governing sedition; but the United States Supreme Court recently ruled that the Federal Act against sedition preempted the field so the Pennsylvania Act was void as to sedition against the United States.

Two recent decisions of the Supreme Court have voided constitutional provisions: one in New York provided for discharge of municipal employees who took shelter behind the Fifth Amendment on matters concerning their duties as such employees; the other voided the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska guaranteeing the "right to work" and by the same token similar laws and provisions in 17 states.

It is frightening to contemplate where else state laws may be struck down. For example, there is federal legislation controlling traffic in narcotics and kidnapping. Should state laws against these major crimes be invalidated? Then too, state governments depend on the right to levy taxes. But this is a field now also occupied by federal taxes. Are states to be deprived of taxes? If the present application of the Preemption Doctrine is to prevail, how long will it be before the states are reduced to territories governed under federal law and construed only by federal courts? The end would not be far off for our original division between fed-

eral and state governments in which states have jurisdiction over local matters within their borders.

It has been charged that the above actions of the Supreme Court are in line with the thinking behind the opposition to the so-called Bricker Amendment; namely, a desire to promote federal control as a step toward future world government. It is charged that the Supreme Court has already taken a long step toward the complete erosion of the rights of state sovereignty in America.

Blackouts on Information by Executive Order

In 1947, when it became apparent that the congressional committees were able to uncover subversion in our executive departments, President Truman issued an executive order denying Congressional committees any information in the files of the executive departments bearing on red activities of government employees. It was only by great good luck that the McCarran Committee was able to find the files of the Institute of Pacific Relations in an old barn in Massachusetts, and after a long hearing, make the finding that it was a part of the communist conspiracy.

In 1954, when Senator McCarthy attempted to introduce in the army summer-long televised hearing evidence that a scheme to "get McCarthy" had been planned in a high conference in the executive departments, the President issued another executive directive reaffirming the Truman directive, designed particularly to apply to that executive department conference. However, it has had much wider application as we find executive departments hiding behind this order when questioned by congressional committees as to the kind and amount of trade between us and our allies to the Reds. The question is naturally being asked: has our government anything to hide? Certainly the Reds know what they are getting—why shouldn't the American people?

Leftists Are Advisers in Government

For several years we have known that many leftists were employed in our government departments, particularly in the

lower echelons. Various House and Senate committee reports have thoroughly documented this fact. We had hoped that they had all been dismissed under the present administration. Some of them have been, of course. To our bitter disappointment we are now authoritatively informed by one of our best informed Congressmen, Walter H. Judd of Minnesota, that these leftists are still employed in strategic positions, just below the leading officials, in advisory positions, and that they are continually called upon to advise as to policy.

Testifying before a congressional committee, Congressman Judd cited his experience with such leftists during and after World War II in the loss of China because the leftists in our government helped the Communists. He referred to what he called the "Jimmy Byrnes treatment" given secretaries of state; that is, to keep them travelling and out of the country until the policy is determined by leftist subordinates. He cited as an example of the work of these concealed leftists the recent leak of news that after the election Red China will be admitted to the United Nations. He testified that everyone in high official position has denied this rumor, yet it persists.

Congressman Judd further illustrated the effect of such concealed leftists: frequently the heads of departments ask for documented memoranda with regard to action to be taken—the head of the department might even ask for two or three such memoranda in order to make certain he has all sides covered; yet if all such memoranda are prepared by leftists he really does not have much choice.

Recently a body blow has been dealt by the Supreme Court to the administration's internal security program. By a split decision, the Court ruled that this program only applies to employees occupying sensitive positions. We are informed this removes approximately 1,860,000 of the 2,360,000 Government employees from the security program. The decision is unrealistic in that any position may become sensitive if occupied by a Communist or one who is predisposed to help them.

We have been able to highlight only some of the propaganda and activities of the leftists. The Communists know what is going on here and are planning our destruction while the nation sleeps.

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA

On Being President General

MY ASSIGNMENT is to tell you what it feels like to hold the office of President General. To do so would challenge the pen of a Lewis Carroll—it's a bit like "*Edith in the Looking Glass*."

In 1932 the outgoing President General placed the broad blue ribbon over my shoulders, and pinned the President General's insignia on me; then I faced, not only an audience of over 4,000 women, but also faced a stupendous responsibility.

Perhaps there were previous factors that stood me in good stead. By 1932 I was an experienced veteran National Officer. I had served three years as Vice President General, and three years as Librarian General; and, as Finance Chairman for Constitution Hall for nine years, I had begged, coaxed, and cajoled the coin of the realm from 9 times 4,000 members, or 36,000 individuals in all, at nine Continental Congresses, not to mention the other loyal and generous contributors all over the land, and beyond.

But, the formal installation over, I am sure *Atlas*, under his world, could not have felt more weight!

My Dad and husband had their pictures taken with me, outside the building. They were my strongest supporters—my keenest critics—and my devoted followers. Duties called, and I bade them goodbye—and in many ways that au revoir lasted three years.

Immediately following that picture, I returned to the President General's office, and started work in earnest. The three years of intensive service began—and my first National Board meeting was held the next day.

None of them has said, but I venture the opinion, that each President General has felt, as she wields the gavel for the first time, that how she holds it, and calls that first Board to order, is an indication of her own type of leadership.

To those who attend Congress, please note how seldom the President General uses that wooden emblem of silence. D. A. R. audiences are so well trained, and

orderly, that except for the call to order, or adjournment, the gavel usually rests.

It is significant of my life's pattern, that my first President General's "Message" in the D. A. R. MAGAZINE was on "Letter Writing." I have very decided ideas on this subject, and evidently wished to "mother" my Daughters to my way of thinking:

"The power of the written word, for
good or ill,
Is yours, in trust,—the artists, if you
will—
To build, to teach, encouragement to
give,
Nor lose the chance to have a good
word—live!"

The title of President General carries great prestige; one feels this everywhere one travels, but especially in Washington, it serves as an Open Sesame to social functions, as well as opening political doors. It is powerful, not because of the person who wears the ribbon, but because of the Society it represents. Again speaking for my colleagues, one is constantly aware that in dress, manners, and deportment one is your representative, not an individual.

The President General's insignia is very valuable, and of course it belongs to the Society, not to any one person. I traveled with one President General who thought she had lost it! The consternation and havoc wrought until its discovery, is one I would not like to relive.

Once I had occasion to travel from a northern part in Maine, over to a northern city in Wisconsin. The shortest route was through sections of Canada. As it was an emergency time-saver, I had no immigration credentials. Your President General's insignia was presented to customs, and it took me in, and out, of Canada, without any difficulty.

Some events took on story book flavor. In July 1934, the Daughters of Michigan were celebrating Tercentenary Celebration of the discovery of Mackinac Island by

Jean Nicolette. As one of the honor guests, I was to deliver an address, and much reading of its fascinating history under three flags, was a must. Another engagement in Washington, just prior to this, made travel time important. I could get to Detroit, but from there to Mackinac seemed impossible. When Governor Comstock heard of the situation from Mrs. Schermerhorn, the State Regent, he assigned the assistant director of the State Board of Aeronautics to meet me in Detroit, and fly me to Mackinac. The pilot zoomed me the length of the state, and over the beautiful waters, at a terrific speed, and in amazing time we were circling over the Island.

Bringing the plane down posed a problem, because there was no airport, and no landing field, and from the plane all we could see was a cut out strip in a heavily wooded section, where the stumps of the trees were still standing. We circled around, and around, until the pilot had gauged his wing spread on both sides, and how best to bring us down. I had done years of flying, and in any type of plane that would get me from one place to another; but I have never seen such an exhibition of skill as that pilot displayed as he set us down, with ease and precision, safe and sound.

A committee of welcome met me, and then followed a scene equally dramatic in its own way, and by contrast. There are no automobiles on the Island, and I was escorted to a lightweight surrey "with a fringe on top," drawn by two ponies, the reins held by a colored coachman, in a long red coat, and high top hat! You can imagine the transition from the speeding Army plane to the clop clopping of horses' feet, driving me, in state, to the Grand Hotel. It is an unforgettable memory. And to be the first woman ever to land by plane on Mackinac Island made added history.

One other time the power of the broad blue ribbon took me places. My destination was Atlanta, Georgia. I had flown from the West, into Birmingham, Alabama, and was to change planes there. Picture, if possible, your President General in a light blue evening dress, wearing the insignia and broad ribbon, wandering around the airport at high noon! After quite a wait, I was informed that the up plane

from Houston, Texas, was delayed. As this was the only flight that would get me to Atlanta in time, I consulted everyone I could find, and even tried to hire a plane—all to no avail. Some time later, when I was about ready to give up and go to a hotel, a small plane flew down the run-way, and a nice looking young pilot came into the waiting room. He looked me up and down, and said, "What's the disguise?" When I explained, he said, "Oh, yes, I should have known, as my mother used to be a Chapter Regent." I joyously seized my opportunity—"In that case, I think it is your duty to fly me to Atlanta." And he did!

There is something yet to be added. It is the habit, as many of you know, for people who fly, to chew gum. My nice pilot, with due gallantry, offered me some, and I accepted.

Remember, I was very late, and on arrival at the airport there was a long motorcade of distinguished Georgia Daughters to escort me. It seemed as though we drove miles and miles, and not until we were nearing the hotel, where the banquet was already in progress, did I realize, in all my dignity, I was still chewing gum!

Another occasion, like a leaf from the book. The North Dakota State Conference was held at Devil's Lake, very far north. The next day at noon, I had to be at a luncheon, way down in South Dakota. These are states where distances are very real, and cities far, far apart. The South Dakota Daughters sent up a young pilot who was to fly me down early the next morning. The entire State Conference adjourned to go out to a field to see me take off. I was a bit stunned to see a very small, open plane! My young guide had thoughtfully brought a flier's suit, helmet, overshoes, and gloves. The only catch here was that they were designed for a very tall and rotund man. It was great fun; and with many helping hands, I was zipped into each garment, and completely lost to view. Just as we were to take off, a kindly Daughter thrust a colonial bouquet into my over-gloved hand. I had to sit on the floor of this tiny plane, legs outstretched, the boy right behind me. He had brought a length of garden hose, through which we talked. Up thousands of feet, he explained that he used the plane

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This is
MARGUERITE SCHONDAU
Assistant
to the
President General



Marguerite Schondau was one of 17 staff members to receive an Award of Merit for serving our National Society for twenty-five consecutive years. She is probably better known to our members than most of our staff because of her position in the President General's office where she has met so many of you personally. Here in the building she is one of the stalwarts to whom all of your newly-elected and appointed officers go for information and advice. She has the workings of our whole Society at her fingertips! She is that rare person—a native Washingtonian—and a member of Judge Lynn Chapter and is of Virginia ancestry.

All of her service has been spent in the President General's office. Consider what this means in adaptability—a change in personality, habits, customs every three years! Mrs. Schondau says:

"Serving the National Society as Assistant to the President General is an interesting and absorbing work—really a D. A. R. profession!"

It has been an outstanding experience to grow in the years along with the vital activities of the National Society, especially in such a strategic position. It would take volumes to tell of the unusually in-

teresting experiences along the way—working so closely with the Society's chosen leaders. The vital work, combined with the responsibility, the affection and the trust which was shared with these Presidents General—and now with our charming and lovable present President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves—makes for a life of richness and depth of value which comes to but few . . . unless in similar circumstances throughout the years. I am glad that the opportunity has been mine to thus serve the National Society, D. A. R.

Way back yonder . . . too far distant to remember . . . (very young, of course), I came to the D. A. R. through a connection with the Society's then attorneys, Minor, Gatley and Rowland of Washington.

After a few years of helping generally in the office of the President General, I was made Secretary to the President General in 1935 by Mrs. Russell William Magna at the time of the death of Miss Flora P. Fernald, former Secretary to the President General, who for several years had been in ill health. This appointment was made just prior to the Continental Congress of 1935 when Mrs. Magna went out of office.

Following was Mrs. William A. Becker, President General, and during her term in 1938, I was asked to serve as Administrative Secretary.

As Administrative Secretary it was my privilege to serve under the following Presidents General: Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Mrs. William H. Pouch, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Bryne, Mrs. James B. Patton and Miss Gertrude S. Carraway.

It was during the first months of Miss Carraway's administration, in 1953, I was asked to serve as Assistant to the President General.

To go back, to tell you some of the outstanding and unusual experiences, I believe one of the most startling came in the years of World War II, when our Society was told—in my ears, in fact—the then President General, Mrs. Pouch being on official tour on the West Coast—that it was imperative for us to move our Congress to another city because of no hotel space in Washington for our delegates due to wartime emergencies; and it was then early in March when our Congress was about set up for Constitution Hall! Quickly long distance telephone arrangements were put into operation and immediately, almost, Mrs. Pouch authorized a survey trip of Chicago hotels which resulted in the Congress of 1942 being held in that city. This meant that all arrangements had to be re-made to fit the removal of the Congress into the Chicago location! 1943 found the Congress in Cincinnati, where advance trips had to be made for arrangements, as well as in 1944 when we were in New York City, and in 1945 when the Congress was held in Atlantic City. Interesting it

all was . . . and a decided change in my regular patterns of performance!

Another unexpected major emergency occurred which demanded instant and concentrated attention. This was during the administration of Mrs. Patton, when, suddenly in the midst of Congress, 1949, we learned we were to be honored with a visit from General Douglas MacArthur, Mrs. MacArthur, and their son. All details were arranged by long distance telephone between Washington and San Francisco, and within twenty-four hours, the General was escorted to our platform in Constitution Hall. Backstage activity was at an "all-high," but all of the effort was worth it by the spontaneous welcome accorded the distinguished guest.

It has been work; it has been fun; and the activity has maintained its interest to me over the years. Perhaps that is why they have rolled by in such seeming pleasant succession.

And too, the daily contact with the fine women who comprise the Staff makes each day happy and productive for work habits of an unusual degree. Sterling calibre, evidenced day in and day out, by associates results in firm foundations for the stability of the National Society.

Not only by day is there Americana in my daily pattern, but at home the theme continues, since my husband serves as Secretary and Treasurer of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial—the shrine erected in Alexandria, Virginia, to George Washington, the Mason, by Masons from all over the world.

Hobbies are in order in every busy life. Mine consist of music and Sunday painting in oils, and membership in the Arts Club of Washington provides recreation."

On Being President General

(Continued from page 804)

to spot coyotes, and take pot-shots at them. Would I like to see how he did it? Minding my manners, but not thinking, I said, "Yes"! With that, it seemed as though we ripped downward toward the earth, skimmed it a while, then tore up heavenwards. The demonstration not only upset my equilibrium, but my tummy as well! Another welcome committee, expecting to see a stately President General, with all

the name implies, had to lift out a stiff bundle, stand it up, unzip it, and extricate a frozen, windswept little lady who had to do some repair work before delivering a formal address to a large luncheon gathering.

This young man was in the First World War. We exchanged many letters. He is now married, and has a lovely family.

It is a pity that a President General's days, and nights—and I might include mornings too—are so crowded that she can not find time to write down many in-

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Wheatland

by Helen Crudden, Regent
Donegal Chapter, Lancaster, Pa.

PICTURE a stately mansion of the early 19th century, in a setting of towering ancient trees and flowering shrubs—a huge, excited crowd of hoop-skirted ladies with their little parasols and their "stays" loosened "just-a-bit," and gentlemen in stocks, beaver hats and tight pantaloons, gathered on a spacious lawn—this was the scene at Wheatland, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on August 5, 1956, when the one hundredth anniversary of the nomination and election of James Buchanan as the nation's 15th President was celebrated.

This part of the Wheatland Day program included the reenactment of the activities at the time of Buchanan's nomination and election. The participants in the pageant were local citizens who wore authentic costumes. Faithfully portrayed were historical incidents relating to the President-elect's notification and departure for Washington.

In Philip Shriver Klein's book, "The Story of Wheatland," the actual events are described:

"The news of Mr. Buchanan's nomination reached Lancaster a little before eleven o'clock on Friday morning, June 9, and the crowd that assembled about the telegraph office let loose with a roar. The Postmaster, Henry M. Reigart, and Dr. Hagenstock immediately set out to inform the nominee, but they were not as quick as young Thomas Potter Fordney, who scrambled onto a horse and rode pell mell to Wheatland to be the first to deliver the news. The students of Franklin and Marshall College, who were intensely excited because Buchanan was head of the Board of Trustees, started on a run toward Wheatland as soon as they learned of the nomination. In the race which developed, a future member of Congress, William A. Duncan, won the prize. It was not long before the lawn at Wheatland was crowded, and the great procession headed by two bands which started from Lancaster at two o'clock found the grounds already full to overflowing. Members of the Keystone Club of Philadelphia had arrived earlier



Wheatland, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the home of James Buchanan, the 15th President of the United States.

in the day, and many Lancastrians had been unwilling to wait for the parade. After the cheering and hallooing had been quieted, Mr. Buchanan made a brief speech from the front steps of his home, concluding in the words that were soon to become famous: "Yesterday I should have made a longer speech; but I must now remember that I am the representative of the Cincinnati Platform, and to that document I must refer you for a declaration of my principles."

"On the morning he had appointed for leaving, the main gateway of Wheatland was thrown wide open, and his friends and neighbors from all the surrounding country came to bid him an affectionate farewell. The city of Lancaster poured forth its population in throngs to line the Marietta Pike to cheer its native son as he was escorted by a great procession to the station."

At the conclusion of this colorful pageant, Henning W. Prentis, Jr., a member of the board of directors of the Buchanan Foundation, presided at the formal ceremonies and read a telegram from President Dwight D. Eisenhower, which said in part: "xxxPlease extend my warm, best wishes for Wheatland Day's great success."

The formal presentation of a new commemorative stamp in honor of Wheatland, by the U. S. Post Office Department, was another feature of the day. The stamp

shows historic Wheatland and is the regular large size commemorative stamp of the popular three-cent denomination.

Maurice H. Stans, deputy postmaster general, made official the issuance of the stamp by presenting albums of the issue, autographed by Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, to visiting dignitaries and local residents who aided in getting the stamp issued.

Sir Roger Makins, Ambassador from Great Britain to the United States, delivered the principal address of the day, in recognition of Buchanan's services as a diplomat in maintaining and developing friendly relations between the two nations when he served as Minister to England.



Sir Roger Makins (standing), British Ambassador to the United States, speaking at the Wheatland Day ceremonies. (Seated, left-right): H. W. Prentis, Jr., who presided; John F. Simmons, Chief of Protocol of the U. S. State Department, and Maurice H. Stans, Deputy Postmaster General.

The Wheatland Day celebration closed with the dramatic reenactment of the first trans-Atlantic cable message exchanged on August 16, 1858, between Queen Victoria and President Buchanan. Special telegraph lines were installed at Wheatland and William L. Sullenberger, one of Lancaster's pioneer telegraphers, operated the ancient telegraph key. Receiving the message from England and sending similar greeting directly from Wheatland to government officials in London. The messages

had been recorded on tape in each country and were heard by the audience as spoken messages as the dots and dashes flew under the Atlantic Ocean.

James Buchanan, the only President from Pennsylvania, was born on April 23, 1791, at Stony Batter, near Chambersburg, Pa., of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He attended school in Mercersburg and went to Dickinson College at Carlisle from which he graduated in 1809. The same year he went to Lancaster to study law and developed a profitable practice. He served in the War of 1812 as a volunteer for the defense of Baltimore.

Buchanan ran for political office ten times, and was never defeated. He was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature, and to the House of Representatives. In 1832 he was appointed Minister to Russia, and negotiated our first important commercial treaty with that country. In 1834 he was elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania and he was Secretary of State under President Polk. During this period, almost one-third of the present territory of the United States was acquired.

He purchased Wheatland mansion at this time, in 1848, and lived there with his niece, Harriet Lane, a housekeeper, Miss Hetty Parker, and a nephew, James Buchanan Henry, who acted as his secretary. Buchanan was the nation's only bachelor President, and it is believed that the tragic death of his fiancee, Miss Anne Coleman, after a lover's quarrel, may have kept him from a later marriage.

In 1853, President Pierce named him Minister to England, where he served until 1856.

He was nominated and elected to the Presidency in 1856. His election represented an attempt by Northern and Southern conservative leaders to keep the Union together. A hostile Congress, sectional rivalry and emotional radicalism, marred his attempts to preserve the Union by constitutional means.

After the inauguration of President Lincoln, Buchanan retired to his beloved Wheatland, at the age of seventy, and spent his last years in quiet dignity, until his death on June 1, 1868. He is buried in Woodward Hill Cemetery in Lancaster.

The Wheatlands or Wheatland, as it is more generally called, because of the view

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CAMERON HAWLEY on

Our Tax Laws

(from the Saturday Evening Post—July 14)

SURELY one of the prime purposes of law, at least in my layman's view, is to provide standards of acceptable conduct, reference points which will serve as guides to reasonable righteous action. Progress in the perfection of our legal system has been in the direction of improving the placement and legibility of those ethical signposts. That, most assuredly, has not been true in the growth of our Federal tax structure. Here the signposts are not only illegible—and becoming more so all the time—but they are so placed that they direct men away from doing things that we all accept as being right and just and sound, and send them on in the direction of the devious evasions and circumventions that the code actually encourages. Instead of the law being a guide to a clear road, it leads us into a maze—and the farther we go, the more confusing the maze becomes, and the harder it is to find the end point of fairness and justice. What we have created is not a good climate for the souls of men.

"In a great many ways we have a situation much like the one that arose during Prohibition, where a general breakdown in mass morality and ethics eventually became more serious than the simple illegality of alcoholic beverages. Bad laws produce bad men. Even good men, in a bad moral climate, are inclined to lose their ethical orientation...."

"I had always naively thought that taxation was justified by the need to raise revenue. Oh, no! That's an old fashioned view now. Revenue is a necessary but almost secondary consideration. The really important function of taxation is to serve as a device for controlling the national economy—an instrument by which you preserve prosperity, guaranteeing just the right flow of investment capital, proprietary spending, consumer consumption, et cetera, et cetera—always maintaining precisely the correct pitch of inflation or de-

flation. All this is done, you see, by withdrawing a carefully calculated total amount of money from the economy. How you withdraw it, or from whom, is apparently judged to be relatively unimportant.

"The shocking thing to me—I acknowledge as before to being a little naive—was that the overwhelming bulk of that report witnesses absolutely no concern whatsoever for the right of the individual to be taxed with fairness and justice. I've gone on all these years laboring under the impression that, in a democracy, the individual is important. I thought there would be something repulsively un-American about submerging the individual and making him no more than a taxpayers' code number in a state controlled master plan for the manipulation of the national economy. But apparently not. The Bill of Rights sounds a little strange after it has been written by economists

* * * * *

"Why don't men like Cameron Hawley stick to writing novels and quit making speeches? What's the matter with him anyway? A writer ought to have a pretty good tax set up—lot of deductions. And he's got a big farm in Lancaster County—breeds beef cattle—capital gains on all the breeding stock he sells. What's the matter, doesn't he know when he's well off?"

"Do you know what's the matter with Cameron Hawley? He just doesn't like living in this kind of moral climate—and he's thoroughly convinced that there are hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of other old-fashioned Americans who don't like it either."

"If I may presume to speak for those people, we would like some leadership in a movement to start something doing about it. We would like to restore personal integrity to this nation we love. We would like to return to the guidance of ethics and

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Revolutionary New Hampshire

NEW HAMPSHIRE citizens can well be proud of the part their ancestors played in the American Revolution. The people of New Hampshire were then, for the most part, patriots, fired by the spirit of liberty and very indignant at the tyranny of the British government. Indeed at the Continental Congress on June 11, 1776, New Hampshire was one of the most patriotic colonies, and the one most opposed to the cruel acts of the English Parliament.

Many Revolutionary soldiers are buried in and around Concord. At Pine Grove Cemetery in East Concord, there are more than sixteen graves of brave men who died fighting for their country at Bunker Hill, or Bennington, or anywhere else where they were needed.

There were New Hampshire men who fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, and had already shown their mettle at the incident of the British Fort William and Mary, in 1774. On that date, Paul Revere, riding hard, brought news from Massachusetts to Portsmouth that the guard of the small garrisons was to be increased, so the enraged patriots stormed the fort, and took from it ninety-seven barrels of gunpowder (which was to be useful in that it saved the colonists from complete defeat at the Battle of Bunker Hill); and stored it in the barn of one John DeMerritt, later to be known as the "Powder Major" of Madbury.

Many people are unaware that New Hampshire was the first colony to adopt a constitution, which was the first constitution adopted in any of the colonies after the war began. Also, a New Hampshire Declaration of Independence was drawn up, and was presented to the General Assembly to be read in Congress on the 15th of June, 1776. The Declaration was written and compiled by Samuel Cutts, of Portsmouth, Timothy Walker, of Concord, and John Dudley of Raymond. Part of the Declaration is quoted here as follows:

"Whereas it now appears an undoubted fact that notwithstanding the dutiful petitions and decent remonstrances from the American colonies, and the utmost exertions of their best friends in England on their behalf, the British ministry, arbi-

trary and vindictive are yet determined to reduce by fire and sword our bleeding country to their absolute obedience . . ."

"We of this colony of New Hampshire have the example of several of the most respectable of our sister colonies for entering upon that most important step of disunion from Great Britain and declaring ourselves free and independent of the crown thereof . . ."

"The colonists of New Hampshire were emphatic in their dislike of Tories. In Concord, in 1776 a "committee of safety" was appointed to report to the government any people whose sympathies lay with the English crown. Unfortunate were these people, for often their homes were torn down or burned, and other damages sometimes done to them by the zealous patriots. Count Rumford, formerly Benjamin Thompson, was a citizen of Concord who was suspected of being a Tory. He escaped, however, to Massachusetts, and was not heard of again during the war. This same Count Rumford had married Sarah, the daughter of the Reverend Timothy Walker, an ardent patriot of Concord, whose descendants still live in his house at the north end of town. It must have been something to see the patriot's daughter marry Count Rumford, a Tory, who was later to be practically run out on a rail.

New Hampshire certainly has had her share in the American Revolution. The people who think New Hampshire a "dull state," and long for the turbulent history of the "wild and woolly west" do not know of the stories of Count Rumford, have not heard of the thrilling capture of the gunpowder from Fort William and Mary, and perhaps are unaware that there were New Hampshire men at the Battle of Bennington and Bunker Hill, as well as in many other important skirmishes and battles. In this way, all the people of New Hampshire felt either directly or indirectly their country's struggle for independence.

Prize winning essay in a contest conducted by Rumford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for 7th grade pupils in the public school. This essay was written by Helen Morrison, aged 13. Her grandmother was Mrs. Earl Newton, who was a former regent of Rumford chapter.

A Transplanted New Englander

by Kathryn Weber MacAlduff

ONE of my early recollections while growing up in Cambridge, Massachusetts, was receiving a picture card from San Francisco. It showed a cable car climbing to the top of Nob Hill. I told my mother that some day I would live right there, on Nob Hill.

I remember her smile. She said, "It is possible, because two of my uncles went to California in the Gold Rush of '49."

Her words were indeed prophetic!

However, growing up in Cambridge, near Harvard College, was very beautiful to my brother and me. He early decided to be my teacher in history and geography. So through the winter months he was usually in our "Den" when I got home from school, with a history book from the volumes lining one wall of the attractive room. He would show me that the names of each and every man of our family, dating back to 1620, appeared in these books as having taken part in every war. Among the names were Ordway, Jones, Webster, Weber and on and on.

It was very interesting to me, but I liked better to linger over my own choice: the scrap-book kept by my aunt, Susan E. Weber, poetess, reared in Claremont, New Hampshire. I was fascinated by the fact that she grew up in the house which her father had bought, that had been the birthplace of the novelist Constance Fenimore Woolson, grand-niece of James Fenimore Cooper.

My father, sitting in the luxurious Morris chair that was always part of these "Dens," and wearing an attractive smoking-jacket, would supply the little details of life in Claremont, New Hampshire.

And at that time my mother took me to a bazaar in Boston, given by the Daughters of the American Revolution. To her friends there, she introduced me like this: "I want my little girl to know you because, through her father George Adolphus Weber, she will one day be a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Again her words proved to be prophetic!

The Daughters, as I recall them, were truly lovely ladies, and very good looking. My mother bought a beautiful tapestry done by one of the members.

Later I married a Cambridge gentleman, second generation Scot, and after my parents died, he asked me if I would consider leaving New England, never to return to live: his reasons were personal, and concerning his own family.

It was a difficult decision for me to make, because I loved New England . . . Massachusetts with its truly grand beaches and Harvard University, oldest in the country, richest in the world, and, from present day figures, with an endowment of \$200,000,000. Maine, with its low rolling hills and Bowdoin College—the name synonymous with that of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the beloved New England poet. New Hampshire, with its majestic Green Mountains. Vermont, with its White Mountains. Rhode Island, with its handsome mansions and Narragansett Pier and Brown University. Connecticut, the beautiful State on the Sound with Yale University in New Haven. . . . I loved all this, but loved my husband more, and soon we were in an apartment on Riverside Drive in New York City, directly opposite the Palisades in New Jersey. And we became an active part in the "Song of Manhattan," the Song of Progress!

But first there was the drive through the tunnel under the River to New Jersey, thence to Philadelphia. From there, following the road to the Skippack Turnpike and stopping at a small white Dutch Reformed Church and the family cemetery. My husband looked with wonder and deep reverence upon the grave markers beginning with Christian Weber and his bride who sailed from Holland in May 1727 and arrived in Philadelphia in September of that year. He noted the grandson, Captain Christian Weber of Revolutionary fame, and others down the line.

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Our Flag at Polling Places

**Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous, National Chairman
The Flag of the United States of America Committee**

IS the Flag displayed properly at your Polling Place?

The press has reported the Flag displayed incorrectly in a most disrespectful manner at the polls. Your national chairman checked several polling places at an election this spring and found seven incorrect displays of the Flag. Three Flags were trailing on the ground, one propped up in a wastebasket, one stuck on a ledge, another stuck on a hedge.

When the incorrection was stated, the person in charge of the polling place questioned, "What authority have you to correct the Flag at the Polls?" The answer, "The right of an American Citizen."

Daughters, thousands of you will go to the polls in November. Before you cast your vote, check on the display of the Flag of the United States of America. If there is any infringement in the display of the Flag, have the correction made at once. Devote a few minutes to our Flag and check other polling places in your vicinity.

The Flag is the symbol of Our Constitution, One Nation Under God. Honor the Flag Day; Display it properly.

The correct display of the Flag is the business of every American and one of the obligations of a Daughter of the American Revolution. Help your neighbors, your merchants, the election boards at the polls to Fly the Flag Properly.

The Honor Roll

The Honor Roll is more or less a "measuring stick" for work accomplished by a chapter, a summation of specific things done by a chapter for the standing committees, the investment fund, and the Historian General's project. The chapter, the State Organization and the National Society benefits when a chapter qualifies for the Honor Roll.

Of the 2,775 chapters (the count on February 1st), 1,394 were on the Honor Roll last year: 663 on the Gold Honor Roll, 400 on the Silver, and 331 on the Honorable Mention list with 130 having been on the Gold Honor Roll for three years. Congratulations to Mrs. Chester Miller, her State Chairmen and those chapters—this is a challenge to your National and State Chairmen. Greater achievement is necessary this year if we are to go forward in this committee.

The specifications for qualification are quite clear. Only one revision has been made and that is in question 12. Your chapter must have increased its contribution to the Investment Trust Fund over that of last year AND this must have been received by the Treasurer General on or

before February 1, 1957. This means that it must be sent to your State Treasurer in January before she sends her monthly check to Washington—the date varies with the distance from Washington.

Chapters complain about question 4—if the chapters' treasurers would explain to the members the urgency for collecting all dues in early December so that they could be sent in before January 1st, many more would cooperate. Out of town members and those who do not attend meetings are often unaware that the delinquency of even one member deprives the chapter of being on the Honor Roll. It will require writing or calling these members, which takes time but the treasurers will have the satisfaction of knowing they have done their full share.

It is essential that each Chapter Honor Roll Chairman check carefully with her Chapter Treasurer before she sends in her questionnaire to see that all monies have been sent in before the deadline and with the Registrar, or Membership Chairman, to be sure that there has been a NET increase in membership for the year. Filling out the questionnaire requires care, for many chapters are disappointed because this has not been done properly; many

(Continued on page 815)

JOHN LONG

A Revolutionary Soldier

by Hugh Buckner Johnston

THE majority of those who fought and suffered for the liberty of our country live today in name only. No historian has pieced together the few existing records that might illuminate even briefly their humble lives. This sketch deals with an obscure Virginia farm boy who served for five long years in The Continental Line.

John Long (1756-October 11, 1826) described himself as the "Heir at Law to Edward Long deceased" of Sussex County, Virginia, when on September 1, 1783, he paid ten shillings sterling to Governor Benjamin Harrison and had confirmed in his name the eighty-one acres entered by his father in 1753 south of the Nottoway River and adjoining the lands of Benjamin Richardson, Henry Manwaring, Thomas Newsom, Mrs. Mary Brown, and Henry Richardson.

No details of his youth have survived the passage of the years, but on February 1, 1776, he enlisted for two years as a private in Captain Nathaniel Mason's Company, Colonel Robert Lawson's Fourth Regiment of Virginia Militia, The Continental Line. While serving under Captain Mason, he participated in the famous Battle of Trenton on December 26, 1776, and in the sharp skirmish against Brigadier-General Leslie a little south of Princeton at Maidenhead on January 2, 1777.

On February 1, 1778, John Long re-enlisted as a private in Captain William Barrett's Company, Colonel George Baylor's Third Regiment of Virginia Light Dragoons, The Continental Line. After completing his fifth year of continuous campaigning, he was honorably discharged on the edge of South Carolina near the Catawba Indian Nation on January 31, 1781. He apparently never knew that his services entitled him to Virginia Bounty Land, because on November 25, 1834, the Commissioner reported that the name of John Long, a soldier of the Virginia Infantry, was on the Army Register, and that

he had received no bounty land for his services in the Revolutionary War.

On August 24, 1781, John (x) Long, Nathaniel Holt, and Henry (x) Manry witnessed the will of Benjamin (x) Richardson. On December 29, 1785, he married Mary Armstrong, daughter of Robert Armstrong and wife Mary Newsome of Sussex County. The ceremony was performed in the Raccoon Swamp Baptist Meeting House by its pastor, the celebrated Reverend John Meglamre. One of the witnesses was Sarah Jackson who was living in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, as late as 1842. On October 19, 1786, John (x) and Polly (x) Long deeded to John Wall for £40 in Virginia money the eighty-one acres that had belonged to Edward Long on the Nottoway River.

Polly Armstrong Long was a native of Edgecombe County, since her father had been living there at the time of her birth in 1766, and she died there on August 13, 1846. The Armstrongs and Longs moved from Sussex County for the last time early in 1796 and settled several miles southeast of the present Rocky Mount. Robert Armstrong, the founder of a prominent and wealthy family, made his will in Edgecombe County on September 3, 1798, and bequeathed to his daughter Mary Long and her husband John Long the use of "the old shop place as long as he pleases to stay at it."

On June 25, 1802, John Long and John Peele attended the sale of the estate of Moses Moore, and the former paid £0.4.6 for a grubbing hoe and £0.9.6 for three weeding hoes. On March 13, 1804, at the sale of Coburn Eason, he paid £0.15.0 for a cutter and fluke hoe, and £0.4.0 for a tray and piggin. At the sale of Sela Dew on March 16, 1815, he paid 1¢ for a pair of spectacles, 26¢ for a tumbler, and 7¢ for a box. On August 26, 1817, the Edgecombe County Court ordered him to help work the public road of which Joseph

Armstrong was the Overseer. William W. Armstrong and John Long were at the sale of Joseph Pitt on December 12 and 14, 1818, and the latter bought a small chest for 3¢ and a chicken cock for 5¢. On September 18, 1820, John Long, Gray Armstrong, and several persons from the Hill and Proctor families attended the sale of Augustine Whitehead.

John Long, Sr., was the only one of that surname listed in the Edgecombe County Census of 1800, having at that time five males under ten, three ten to sixteen, one sixteen to twenty-six, and himself and wife twenty-six to forty-five. In 1810 there were three males under ten, two ten to sixteen, five sixteen to twenty-six, one female under ten, himself over forty-five, and his wife twenty-six to forty-five. In 1820 there were one male and one female under ten, two males ten to sixteen, two eighteen to twenty-six, one female ten to sixteen, himself and wife over forty-five, and one person engaged in agriculture. Allowing for any minor discrepancies in the Census tabulations, it seems certain that John and Polly Armstrong had a total of eleven sons and one daughter.

On November 27, 1824, John Long appeared before the Edgecombe County Court and made application for a Federal Pension for his services in the Revolutionary War, under authority of the Congressional Acts of March 18, 1818, May 1, 1820, and March 16, 1823. He stated that his only income was derived from the possession of one cow, one yearling, one three-year-old steer, one sow with a litter of pigs, and five shoats, whose total value was about \$30.00. At a Court of Record on August 25, 1825, he explained that he had not applied for a pension in the beginning because "I was disposed to defer it until my situation became necessitous from old age and bodily infirmity deprived me of the means of procuring an honest livelihood."

At that time his family consisted of himself, his wife, a daughter aged about seventeen, a "very sickly" grandson aged seventeen, and a granddaughter aged about fourteen. Weeks Parker and Peoples Hill estimated the current valuation of his property at \$25.00, since the steer had been either sold or eaten. The application was approved and a Pension Certificate was forwarded to John A. Irwin at Tarboro.

On March 16, 1827, the Pension Office at Fayetteville made the last payment to James Hart who had been acting as attorney for the pensioner.

On July 20, 1841, William Norfleet wrote to J. L. Edwards, United States Commissioner of Pensions, that the following entry No. 514 appeared on the *North Carolina Pension Roll* in the County Clerk's Office: "John Long—private, annual allowance \$96.00—sum received \$108.37—Va. Continental Line nature of service—placed on the Pension Roll Dec. 14th 1825—Commencement of pension Augt 25th 1825—aged 80 years—died October 11th 1826."

The Inventory of the personal property of John Long was taken by Moses Spicer on December 28, 1826, and on the 28th of the following February the Edgecombe County Court directed Weeks Parker, Etheldred Cahoon, Permenter Braswell, Peoples Hill, and Robert Barnes, Esquire, to divide the estate among the heirs and to lay aside one year's support for the widow, Polly Long, "& her family." On March 4, 1827, \$56.66 of pension money was added to the Inventory, being reported to the Court on November 26th.

The Inventory showed two spelling books, case of razors and a strop, pair of scales, shot gun, wearing apparel, woolen hat, table, candlestick, six chairs, two pine chests, two rag rugs, cotton wheel, black bottle, tickler, phial, parcel of old bottles, two jugs, two spoon bowls, earthen bowl, four earthen plates, four pewter plates, pewter basin, pewter dish, large pewter dish, ten pewter spoons, case of knives and forks, sieve, meal-stand, bread-tray, salt-gum, box, two baskets, set of flat-irons, two bread bakers, (Dutch) oven, iron potrack, iron pot and hooks, two (large) gourds, iron pan handle, another gum, three water pails, washtub; parcels of onions, dried beef, red pepper, tallow, cotton, and gourds; six turkey wings, calf skin, raw cowhide, two cutting axes, three weeding hose hoes, drawing knife, pair of iron pull-hooks, pair of widning winding blades, gimlet, padlock, eleven chickens, two hogs, and a cow and calf.

Mary Long, aged seventy to eighty, and a son forty to fifty, were living in District 1 of Edgecombe County at the time of the Census of 1840. This son was Robert Long who wrote to the Commissioner of Pensions from Tarboro on Jan-

uary 18, 1841, to enquire whether or not his mother was entitled to a pension as the widow of a Revolutionary soldier. On August 28, 1845, Louis D. Wilson, Esquire, took a deposition of Charles W. Knight (aged about seventy years) that he had moved from Sussex County to Edgecombe County in December of 1790 and had known John Long the soldier and Mary Long before and after his removal. On September 1st William J. Armstrong, Esquire, took a second deposition to summarize and strengthen his Aunt's previous claims.

Both depositions were certified by the Edgecombe County Court on September 20, 1845, under authority of the Federal Pension Acts of March 3, 1843, and June 17, 1844. The Pension Certificate of Mary Long was issued on November 12, 1845, but payments at the rate of \$80.00 per annum began with March 4, 1843. Her last payment covered the period from March 4 to September 4, 1846, and was made at the Pension Agency in Fayetteville on September 9th to Elijah Fuller who had been acting as her attorney.

The Inventory of the personal property of Mary Long, deceased, was sold at public auction by Newsome Long on November 16, 1846, and consisted of a pine chest, table, bed, bedstead and furniture (bed clothing), six sheets, blanket, carpet, four bed-quilts, chamber-pot, two sleys, pot and hooks, pothangers, six pewter spoons, basin, two dishes, tray and some forks, spoon-mold, bull yearling, black-spotted yearling,

black cow, and a mull-headed cow. The sale realized a total of \$33.81, and purchases were made by Mathew Long, Newsome Long, Hartwell Long, Nanny Hill, Lovet Long, and others. Newsome Long was still the Administrator of the estate on August 28, 1848, and listed these additional assets: Nancy Hill's account, Hartwell Long's account, Mathew Long's note, and Lovet Long's note.

The children of John Long and wife Mary Armstrong were:

1. Levi Long (1786-1816).
2. Levi Long (1788-1813) served in the War of 1812 and died unmarried.
3. Robert Long (1790-1845) served in the War of 1812.
4. Hartwell Long (1794-1864) of Edgecombe County.
5. Newsome Long (1798-1871) of Edgecombe County.
6. John Long, Jr., born in 1800, lived in Edgecombe County.
7. Mathew Long, born in 1802, lived in Edgecombe County.
8. Josiah Long, born in 1805, married Celia Womble on August 17, 1830, and apparently moved from the County.
9. David Long, born in 1806, married Nancy Wood on January 25, 1834, bonded by Robert Long, and probably moved away, also.
10. Nancy Long, born in 1808, married Burwell Hill on July 8, 1834, and lived in Edgecombe County.

Honor Roll

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letters have to be exchanged to correct an error or errors that could be avoided—be sure that the questionnaire sent to your State Chairman is an exact duplicate of the one sent to your National Chairman.

As your newly appointed Chairman, I have high hopes for the coming year. Fifty and two-one-hundredths percent of the chapters were on the Honor Roll this year, so let us work for a greater percentage. It is no easy task to "make" the Honor Roll but what chapters have done, others can do with proper planning and unceasing effort. If any of you have helpful hints, do send them to me to pass on—the State Chair-

men and your National Chairman will be ever grateful.

Your National Chairman sends greetings to each Chapter Chairman and best wishes for her success in enthusing her chapter to be on the Honor Roll.

(Mrs. Thomas E.) Mae M. Maury
National Chairman Honor Roll Committee

Our Tax Laws

(Continued from page 809)

morality that has always been, and always must be, the cornerstone of a workable American democracy. And since we, as laymen, look to the practice of law as the pursuit of justice, we look to the American bar for that leadership. We hope we will find it."

Recognition and Round-Up

by Mrs. George Wheeler, Jr.

National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

AT the first fall meeting of the Chapter, after asking several of its members to stand, Madame Regent sincerely spoke: "This Chapter wishes to extend special recognition to four of our members who have completed their work with our largest committee—the Junior Membership Committee. For the past several years these women have served well, both the Junior Committee and the Chapter. Now that they are no longer eligible for active participation with that group, we are so pleased that they are continuing to serve our Chapter in various capacities. Already two of these Juniors have charge of our large C. A. R. Society and the other two are Chapter Committee Chairmen, each holding jobs heavy with responsibility. So we do thank you for work well done in the past and we look forward to your accomplishments in D. A. R. in all the years to come." By this brief ceremony, Madame Regent gave recognition to members of an active Junior Membership Committee which had fulfilled one of its purposes, preparing its members for accepting Chapter responsibilities through information and training.

That Regent knew of whom she spoke, for the Chapter Registrar had prepared a list of those members eligible to serve with the Juniors, members whose ages were 18 through 35, and had so designated those members as Juniors in the Yearbook just off the press. In her files, the Registrar had penciled on members' cards, not their ages, but the year in which they would no longer be eligible to serve on the Junior Membership Committee. Thus the Chapter knew exactly how many Juniors it had and could look forward to increased membership in that age bracket, to conform with the Honor Roll requirement No. 2: Did your Chapter admit ONE new Junior member after February 1, 1956?

During the summer when the Budget

had been prepared, the Junior Membership Committee Chairman had pledged a stated amount that her group would strive to raise to be sent to the only National Project of the Juniors, the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. The Chapter Treasurer would receive this sum later in the year to forward it through the State Treasurer to the Treasurer General. In the spring, the total amount contributed by all Junior Committees is divided between our own D. A. R. schools and others from the Approved Schools list.

Now is the time for the Chapter Junior Committee Chairman to round up all Junior members and begin their fall activities. In Chapters with several Juniors, it is recommended that they meet separately as well as attending Chapter meetings. Becoming better informed by studying the overall program of the National Society, working together on their own fund-raising project, making items to send to the Junior Bazaar at Continental Congress in April, participating in a State Junior project, serving the Chapter as pages, committee chairmen, hostesses, helping with programs, yearbooks, C. A. R. Societies, and many other Chapter activities—make the round-up of all Junior members and molding them together into an active committee a great responsibility for the Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee. Perhaps her Chapter will assist her by appointing a Senior Sponsor of the group. Perhaps she maintains close contact with the Chapter by serving on its Board. She will be called upon to make regular reports on the activities of the Juniors.

It takes many members working together to successfully recognize and round up the Juniors in a Chapter. But the results are well worthwhile: increased membership, interested members, and trained future leaders. Have you begun the round-up in your Chapter?

Revolutionary Soldier's Grave Marked by N. Y. State Chapter

by Ruth N. Reynolds

THE grave of Lieutenant William Pinckney in St. Pauls' Eastchester, Mount Vernon, N. Y., was marked by Anne Hutchinson Chapter on May 12, 1956. William Pinckney was a commissioned officer in Colonel Drake's Westchester County Militia during the War of the Revolution. In marking his grave Anne Hutchinson Chapter has further contributed to the restoration of St. Paul's church which played so prominent a part in the early struggle for freedom in the Colonies and in the Revolutionary War. It was the scene of the election of October 29, 1733, the truthful reporting of which led to the arrest of John Peter Zenger. Zenger's trial aroused not only the people of Eastchester but also

those people in all the Colonies who opposed the high-handed tyranny of the English governors. The acquittal of Zenger laid the foundation for the first article of the Bill of Rights, Freedom of the Press. On July 5, 1943, St. Paul's Eastchester was declared a national shrine by the Department of the Interior.

Before the ceremony the bell of St. Paul's rang out as it has since 1758 when it was given to the parish by the Reverend Thomas Standard, second rector of St. Paul's. The bell is known as the "sister bell" to the Liberty Bell because it was cast by Lester and Pack, the makers of the Liberty Bell.

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Mary Andrews, Westchester County Historical Society

Dedication of marker on the grave of Revolutionary soldier Lieutenant William Pinckney, St. Paul's Eastchester, Mount Vernon, N. Y. (From left) : Firing Squad, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Bruce Watson, bugler; Mrs. F. Bradley Reynolds, Chaplain, Anne Hutchinson Chapter; Miss Agnes O. Tansill who placed the marker; Mrs. Herbert Du Bois Lent, Regent, Anne Hutchinson Chapter.

Introducing Our Chairmen

Mrs. E. Stewart James
Gloucester, Virginia

National Chairman, *Children of the American Revolution*



Mrs. James is a member of the Williamsburg Chapter and was State Parliamentarian of the Virginia Society 1952-54. She was State President of the Virginia Society, C. A. R., 1950-53, during which time 10 new Societies were formed and four were reactivated. There were 246 members when she became President and 650 at the end of her term. Today Virginia has more than a thousand members in forty societies. Her husband is a member of the S. A. R. and was the first man to hold a cabinet office in the National Society, C. A. R., and he is a member of the National Advisory Committee. Mrs. James said, "Since we have no children of our own, we felt we would like to help other people's children to become better Americans and better citizens. Therefore we have dedicated ourselves to a great extent to youth work." Mr. and Mrs. James live at "Church Hill Plantation," an historic place in Gloucester, Virginia, which dates back to 1652.

Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous
National Chairman,
Flag of the United States
of America Committee

Ruth Apperson Rous, a native of Missouri, has resided in Los Angeles for many years. She is a member of San Vicente Chapter and served the California State Society as Corresponding Secretary, Vice Regent and State Regent, 1954-56. Mrs. Rous is a teacher of English and Spanish and is a recognized author and lecturer in these fields. She received her Master of Arts degree from the University of Southern California having as her thesis "Washington and Lincoln, American Patriots." She is now finishing work for her doctorate in the same academic area.





Mrs. George Castleman Estill
Miami, Florida

National Chairman, Radio & Television

Alice Dashiell Garth Estill was born in Huntsville, Alabama, and was an organizing member of Twickenham Town Chapter of which her mother and grandmother were members. In 1940 her membership was transferred to Everglades Chapter, Miami, and in 1951 she organized the Mayaimi Chapter in South Miami. She has been Vice Chairman of National Defense, State Registrar, and is at present Second Vice Regent of the Florida Society. She has also been active in state and national C. A. R. work. During World War I Mrs. Estill was instructor of Red Cross surgical dressings in Portland, Maine, and a member of the motor corps. In World War II she was chairman of surgical dressing and an instructor in first aid for the Dade County Red Cross Chapter and an instructor in surgical dressings for the State of Florida. Her special interests have been genealogy and antiques.

Florence deWindt Dowdell
(Mrs. Philip H.)

National Chairman,
Transportation Committee

Florence Dowdell has been a member of the National Society since 1928 and has transferred to five different chapters in Pennsylvania as her husband was moved about. She is presently a member of Bower Hill Chapter and is an ex-Regent of Warrior Run Chapter. Mrs. Dowdell was State Chairman of the Valley Forge Bell Tower Committee and was General Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Conference in 1953; Western Director, 1953-1956, and is State Chairman of American Indians. She attended Adelphi College and has been active in many organizations. Her daughter is a member of Gen. Richard Butler Chapter, of which Mrs. Dowdell was once a member.





Two Honorary Presidents General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, both former presidents of the organization, are photographed aboard the S.S. *President Monroe* shortly before it sailed from San Francisco for a 'Round the World Cruise. Mrs. James B. Patton, (right) of Columbus, Ohio, completed her term as President three years ago and was succeeded in that office by Miss Gertrude S. Carraway of New Bern, North Carolina. Miss Carraway is retracing the route of a 'Round the World trip she made in 1929 aboard another ship named the *President Monroe*.

Grave Marked

(Continued from page 817)

The official D. A. R. marker was donated by Miss Agnes O. Tansill, a direct descendant of Lieutenant Pinckney and a former Regent of Major L'Enfant Chapter, Washington, D. C. Mr. William G. Fulcher of Mamaroneck, N. Y., chairman of the Historic Cemeteries Committee of the Westchester Historical Society, gave the address.

Present at the dedication of the marker were representatives of the Westchester County Historical Society, the American Legion, Boy and Girl Scouts, Children of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, the United States Army, and the Bronxville School. Guests of the Chapter included Joseph P. Vaccarella, mayor of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Mrs. Harold E. Erb, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. James Grant Park, Honorary New York State Regent; Mrs. George A. Kuhner, former Curator General; Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, New York State Vice Regent; Mrs. Edward Holloway, New York State Historian; Mrs. Carl W. Crittenden, past New York State Historian; and the regents of other local chapters.

Mrs. George H. Schumann, Vice Regent of Anne Hutchinson Chapter, was chairman of the committee which planned and organized the marking and dedication.

Much has been done to restore the interior of the historic church but so much more needs to be done. The churchyard

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Texas

Mrs. Harry Newton Stamper, of Houston, the State Curator of the Texas Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is shown on Parents' Day presenting the award of \$200 to the outstanding Junior Student of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. The award went to Cadet Douglas De Cluit, Port Arthur, Texas. This award, an annual one, is given with the purpose of encouraging a deserving student to continue his studies and is a very much coveted award.

The cadet awards ceremony was held as part of the Parents' Day and Open House activities, on May 11th, at College Station, Texas. Mrs. Stamper was representing the State Regent, Mrs. Felix Irwin, of Corpus Christi.

Nancy Rankin McKinley
State Chairman, Press Relations
Committee



Your C.A.R. Committee

Mrs. E. Stewart James

National Chairman, D.A.R.-C.A.R. Committee

THE Children of the American Revolution was born in 1895 at the Fourth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Today it is a vigorous youth organization of more than 18,000 boys and girls with about 1,500 Senior D. A. R. and S. A. R. leaders.

It is a paradox that the children's organization has celebrated its 61st birthday and yet it is composed of such youthful members. No doubt many of you were also members of C. A. R., so it must be rewarding to you now to be serving the Society in a senior capacity. Its 61-year record is sufficient evidence to demonstrate the soundness of the idea of founding the C. A. R. These 18,000 boys and girls are your political, industrial and spiritual leaders of tomorrow, and whether or not they believe and have faith in our traditional Americanism will divine the future of our beloved nation.

Our responsibility for the security and preservation of these ideals is not entirely social—it is also economic, meaning—our standard of living. Greatest of all, it is the spiritual duty which we owe to future generations to make sure, to the fullest extent of our ability, that we leave behind us not only a system of Government which promises all the freedoms and rights of the individual, but that we also make certain beyond all doubt that this generation of young men and women will have constitutions strong enough to protect these privileges which are their birthright.

On whom does the responsibility rest? Who will see to it that the children of America shall have secure their heritage which by reason of their youth they cannot claim and protect for themselves?

Surely the Daughters of the American Revolution are set apart from all others, because of their membership in the sacred cause for which this Society works. I speak for the Children of the American Revolution and ask you each to render your active service in every way possible to promote

the patriotic education and leadership of these fine boys and girls.

It is not sufficient to be simply a good-will ambassador, or to fill out an Application Paper for your child or grandchild—or do many of these small but important things in which we women always seem to be engaged. Without forsaking these necessary, and many times unrewarded acts, I speak to you now about a higher plane of interest in the ideals which we seek to implement.

Real enthusiasm to be lasting must be based upon sound principles. It is self-evident that the principles of our ideals are as sound as the rock of ages, but to this foundation we must add effervescent enthusiasm, so that our interest may find an outlet in the accomplishment of our ideals.

C. A. R. Committee, of course, is just a name, but so are George Washington and the United States just names. It is what YOU do as a D. A. R. member that will determine its quality and value to the Children of the American Revolution. Embrace C. A. R. whole-heartedly and you will be surprised how inspired you will be in doing the things that will help these young people to be the leaders on whom America will some day look for its salvation.

The ideas and propaganda being cleverly directed at the youthful minds from all quarters is our greatest threat today. This constitutes our number one challenge. That challenge is to keep our young people thinking straight about our beloved America. We hear a lot of talk about the United Nations and the brotherhood of man and submerging of the individual freedoms to the security of the State. It is obvious to you Daughters that this is a vigorous distortion of the principle of equality as we know it in America. Equality, where it exists on a level or higher plane than our own ideals is true equality—but where we are required to lower our

standards to afford others an equality with us, is not equality—it is subversion. This principle of the C. A. R. has many facets and they interweave the programs of our young people.

If we are to protect our children, we must give greater emphasis to their minds—their secret selves—their hopes and wishes. They must dream of the greatness of our American heroes and aspire to emulate their fine example.

The C. A. R. is unique in many ways. It is very much like grade and high schools in our educational system. Each year a large number of our members graduate to D. A. R. and S. A. R. One feature of C. A. R. is that we must, of necessity, have a perpetual membership drive. We are very anxious to have a balanced youth organization, composed of girls and boys. At the moment it is top heavy with girls. The impact of a youth organization on the community is far greater when both girls and boys are represented in its membership. We must remember too, that these boys will some day be our legislators and Presidents and are in great need of patriotic education in their formative years.

Many of our members fall by the way-side before graduating from C. A. R. Each one lost is a mark of failure somewhere along the line. It would be wonderful if the C. A. R. Committee would make it their duty to follow up and try to redeem each member that is dropped for non-

payment of dues or by resignation.

I feel sure there is a Senior President in your own community, or Chapter, who is in need of help from the C. A. R. Committee. It would be a fine reward for her to hear you ask in what way you could help. There are so many things that a willing hand and heart can do, I would not deprive you of the pleasure of searching out and discovering in your own way just the things you are most capable of doing for this great cause. Write our C. A. R. National Headquarters for a Handbook, which will give you complete information.

It is the aim of your National C. A. R. Chairman that each and every D. A. R. Chapter will soon sponsor its own C. A. R. Society. To be gently frank, it is the only insurance that we Daughters can have that will guarantee the future.

I wish that it were possible for you to have been with me in my travels throughout the country to meet the fine boys and girls and Senior leaders. Of course it is not possible, but I want to convey to you the vitality and the surge of enthusiasm that abounds in C. A. R. like an electric current and charges us all with a high velocity of effort. I invite you to join with us and do these important things, for our boys and girls are our greatest blessings and our C. A. R. Society is one of the finest—well, I'm prejudiced, for I'd say the VERY finest in all of the land.

Grave Marked

(Continued from page 820)

contains many historically important graves which need marking. Anne Hutchinson Chapter believes that in a small way it has aroused community interest to the point where more funds will be donated for the preservation of this most important reminder of our American Revolutionary heritage.

On Being President General

(Continued from page 806)

teresting happenings that are impressive.

Let no one entertain the idea that her life is just a round of teas and parties, orchid wearing, and pleasantries! It is a full-time job! There are, of course, secretaries and chairmen; but she must make

final decisions, and on her shoulders rests the real responsibility. The moment the gavel falls on the adjournment of one Congress, the plans begin for the next one.

Time prevents any further discourse.

Two last thoughts—Many marvel at the timing of a D. A. R. Congress. But it is all figured with the utmost care, even to the length of the time for a speaker to walk from the stage door to the speaker's desk, and the introduction by the President General.

The eight other Honorary Presidents General would agree, I am sure, that whatever emotions a newly elected President General may have, the inspiring and thrilling moment, as she walks down the aisle, is when the great flag is unfurled over her head—she feels secure by its blessing, in her service for God and Country.

Illinois Division Meetings

**by Marion Martin (Mrs. Wendell W.) Hall, State Press Chairman
and Virginia M. (Mrs. Harold I.) Meyer, Co-Chairman**

AT the 59th Continental Congress, Mrs. Roscoe O'Byrne, President General, N. S. D. A. R., stated that, "the Daughters of the American Revolution does not consist of scattered groups of little chapters, each self-centered in its own activities. The power of our organization rests in our great state organizations, each a dominant force in its own area but strongly united into one of the greatest women's patriotic organizations in the whole world."

Recognizing the responsibility of the Illinois state organization, the fourteenth State Regent, Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck (1920-1923), launched the division plan by which ten divisions were set up for the chapters in order that more concrete assistance would be given to newly-formed chapters and to chapter Regents who were unable to attend the State Conferences.

The Illinois Chapters in each of the ten divisions thus established held a one-day meeting with the State Regent, State Officers and State Chairmen, giving an outline of the work required of the chapters for the coming year.

The new enterprise was found to be a success and year after year, as interest and attendance increased, each division meeting became a small State Conference in scope.

The early division meetings were held during the months of October and November when "the Land of Lincoln" puts on such gorgeous dress. The meetings were called to order at eleven o'clock, when a Regent's round table was conducted, followed by the State Officers' reports or outlines of work required of the chapters for the year.

The afternoon sessions were devoted to the work outlined for chapters by each State Chairman. The time of five minutes was allotted to each State Chairman, except in the division meetings held in 1928, when Mrs. Vinton Sisson, State Chairman of the National Defense Committee, was permitted all the time she deemed necessary in order to present this vital topic.

The Illinois Chapters remained in ten divisions until, under Mrs. Eli Dixson, State Regent (1929-1931), the number of divisions was changed to seven, which is the present number in vogue. (Information as to the change in division numbers was received from Mrs. O. H. Crist, State Regent (1941-1943), currently serving the National Society as Vice Chairman of the Finance Committee, member of the Resolutions Committee and an Official Reader for Continental Congress.

In September, 1956, the customary "caravan" tour by the State Regent, State Officers and State Chairmen, held meetings in each of the seven divisions.

This September, 1956, "caravan" tour was arranged by Mrs. William Small, the State Vice Regent (Pierre Menard Chapter, Petersburg, and Associate Member of the Chicago Chapter (Chicago). She had full cooperation of each Division Director and hostess Chapter, for the "caravan" tours of the Northern Division and Southern Division, with three meetings in the former and four meetings in the latter.

The Northern Division Tour began at Naperville on Monday, September 17, 1956, when the State Board held a meeting. An evening reception for all members of the "caravan" and members of the Fort Payne Chapter (Naperville) was given by Mrs. C. Harve Geiger, Regent of the Fort Payne Chapter.

Northern Division Tour Meetings, September 18-20

Fourth Division, at Naperville, September 18. Director, Mrs. Vaughn A. Gill (33 Chapters). Hostess, Mrs. C. Harve Geiger, Regent of Fort Payne Chapter.

Second Division, at Sterling, September 19. Division Director, Mrs. Harry Shaw (14 Chapters). Hostess, Mrs. A. A. Sisson, Regent of Rock River Chapter.

First Division, at Moline, September 20. Division Director, Mrs. Milo T. Eaton (20 Chapters). Hostess, Miss Ruth Lowe, Regent of Mary Little Deere Chapter.

The "caravan" motored home to spend the week-end with their respective families before beginning the Southern Division Tour.

The Southern Division Tour began on September 24th, with an informal Open House at Magnolia Manor (Cairo), for all members of the "caravan," with the Egyptian Chapter members and the Regent, Mrs. Thomas H. Beadles, welcoming the visiting State Regent, State Officers and Chairmen.

**Southern Division Tour Meetings,
September 25-28**

Seventh Division, at Cairo, September 25. Division Director, Mrs. J. C. Fisher (11 Chapters). Hostess, Mrs. Thomas H. Beadles, Regent of the Egyptian Chapter.

Sixth Division, at Salem, September 26. Division Director, Mrs. George M. Uhl (16 Chapters). Hostess, Mrs. W. I. Bowers, Regent of Isaac Hull Chapter.

Third Division, at Paris, September 27. Division Director, Mrs. Charles Johnson (14 Chapters). Hostess, Miss Martha Logan, Regent of Madam Rachel Edgar Chapter.

Fifth Division Meeting, at Lincoln, September 28. Division Director, Mrs. Wayne L. Morgan (8 Chapters). Hostess, Mrs. Frank House, Regent of the Abraham Lincoln Chapter.

The meeting place for the Fourth, Second, Seventh, Sixth and Third Divisions, were in local Church rooms. The First Division met in American Legion rooms and the Fifth Division Meeting was held in the Lincoln Woman's Club.

On July 29, 1956, thirteen inches of publicity appeared in the Chicago Sunday Tribune, with a picture of Mrs. Henry C. Warner, Illinois State Regent, telling the story of the "caravan" planned for September. Excellent publicity was secured for all seven division meetings, with each division maintaining press relations with local newspapers during the Northern and Southern Division Tours.

The Fourth Division, under the leadership of Mrs. Vaughn A. Gill (33 Chapters), has an unusual Regents' Round Table, with meetings held in October, November, January, February, April and May.

It is a "Regents' Work Shop" where any regent may bring questions about the work required for the year. Guest speakers in-

clude the State Regent, State Officers and State Chairmen, and an outstanding National Defense speaker. It is planned to have at least two Americanism and National Defense Regents' Round Table meetings during the year, with the respective Fourth Division committee chairman in charge of these programs.

The idea for the Regents' Round Table meetings was born on February 1, 1928, at the Annual White Breakfast meeting of the General Henry Dearborn Chapter (Chicago). The first meeting was held at 11:30 A.M., on February 20, 1928, in the Narcissus Room, Marshall Field and Company (Chicago). For several years chapters from the western suburbs met on the second Friday of the month at the LaSalle Hotel, with an average attendance of eighteen; the State Officers were the speakers.

Last February, at the twenty-eighth Birthday Anniversary of the Regents' Round Table (Fourth Division), the Director, Mrs. Vaughn A. Gill, read interesting letter-accounts from the Directors unable to attend and brief accounts of the division activities were presented personally by many former Fourth Division Directors.

The Fourth Division, Illinois State Organization, N. S. D. A. R., has an Ex-Regents Club which holds at least three meetings during the year. It was organized November 20, 1928, the objects are to increase social intercourse between its members and to promote the patriotic and historical interests of the Daughters of the American Revolution. All Past Regents of the chapters in the Division are eligible to membership in Ex-Regents Club.

Illinois is justly proud of the State Officers' Club, organized on March 18, 1929, at the Leland Hotel, Aurora, at the call of Mrs. William J. Sweeney of Rock Island, the State Regent of Illinois, and who became the first President of the Club.

While the club can not undertake any extensive D. A. R. work, it has had a splendid influence in keeping the Daughters in touch with each other. Last year the sum of seventy-five dollars was given by the State Officers' Club to each of the following: the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the Endowment Fund, the Kate Duncan Smith Endowment Fund and to the C. A. R. National Project for Tamassee.

A Fresh Start*

SARAH CORBIN ROBERT

THREE spread around Washington a year or two ago a story of an elderly gentleman who loved to go to parties. A friend discovered him in a chattering crowd one late afternoon carefully examining his engagement book.

"Which one you going to next?" he shouted.

"Don't know yet," was the reply. "First, I've got to find out where I'm at now."

This is exactly the situation with reference to the parliamentary activities of the National Society. Before announcing suggestions for this department for the next year, we must know where its activities stand at this moment—and why.

Largely as a result of twenty-two months' experience as parliamentarian of the National Society in the last administration I have concluded that before any parliamentary program can approach its potential usefulness toward progress and satisfaction within the society there must be one simple desire of its members—Understanding. This need has increased through succeeding administrations—perhaps because the parliamentarian has been engaged for duties primarily on the national level. After performing these she has been free to do whatever was possible for states and chapters under the terms of her agreement. This does not mean that either the National Society or the parliamentarian has been unmindful of the needs of chapters or states, as will be pointed out later.

Apparently there has been no historical sketch of our growth parliamentary-wise. Our members, therefore, may not know that for many years the National Society has been known for its high accomplishment in this field. Repeatedly women who have held national offices in other organizations have commented, "All I know about parliamentary law I learned from the Daughters of the American Revolution." Those delegates who speak with

pride of the precision and smoothness with which our Continental Congresses move may be surprised to learn how far the society has had to climb in the last forty years.

In 1915, the National Society published a volume, "Constitution, By-Laws and Statutes." Among the "Statutes" scattered through its 878 pages are these:

"That a vacuum cleaner be purchased for the Hall" (1911), or

"To strike out those three entirely redundant words, that is, strike out the three words 'by majority vote,' where it occurs the second time." (The 23rd Congress).

The Proceedings of the Congress of 1917,—1,131 pages of them—note among the many motions necessary to establish the voting body the following:

"A question of information—pardon me for interrupting. In accordance with our usual custom, it seems that we should begin by calling the names of the National Officers. We should begin in that way and go right through. At least that has been the custom, you know."

"I move that the roll call be suspended for this session."

"I am extremely sorry, but we have to get our assembly in order and our various delegations recorded in regular form in order to be able to transact our business later as we should."

"The roll call answer by the State Regents?" . . .

"Yes, that is what I mean." . . .

"How is it possible for the State Regents to give a correct list of their delegates thus early in the Congress? Some have not arrived." . . .

"Now, in the first place, we have found in the past that many State Regents did not know accurately the various members who would be in the delegations and I believe it would be more satisfactory now if . . . each State Re-

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gent answer so far as she can for her delegation, and then the names of the Chapter Regents be called and they answer." . . .

"How long is it going to take 1,578 Chapters to respond today? For several years we have omitted the calling of the Chapter Regents. I think you will find last year and the year before—"

And on, through two pages of printing, before the Congress had its voting body!

By contrast, the Proceedings of today's Congress state only:

"Madam President General, I move the adoption of the report of the Credentials Committee. Seconded by Mrs. _____ . Adopted."

This is progress. But the going was often rough as evidenced by this debate on a proposed revision in the Twenty-sixth Congress:

" . . . we just wearied and wearied and wearied, and talked and talked and talked as I am talking now, and we never got anywhere, . . . without much likelihood that they would be better now than if we had left them as they were."

Little by little, however, the society has bridged the differences between 1917 and 1956.

And now, what of 1957? Vast unexplored possibilities remain. Although the Congresses and oftentimes State Conferences move with a beauty and precision envied by many an organization, our states and chapters sometimes become entangled in parliamentary problems that hamper progress and destroy unity. The underlying reason, I believe, is this: Through the years, as is the case in many a society, we have given primary attention to HOW to conduct a meeting, rather than to WHY it should be conducted in an accepted manner. In other words, perhaps without our realizing it, the emphasis has been on the rule instead of where it should be, and that is on the principle that the rule protects and preserves.

This first article of the new administration after several months in which there has been no official parliamentarian of the National Society can only suggest the idea that will underlie our parliamentary effort for the next year—Make the soundness of our methods equal the height of our ideals. Such a program can offer real adventure

and can pay off in increased well-being within each chapter.

Planning of any project on the national level is ineffective until it can be understood on the chapter level. Two great needs face us: first, understanding by the individual member of the way that this department functions; and secondly, a plan by which the information offered by the National Society can be made available to the individual member.

The second problem must await later articles, but this is the time to look into the first one. The society provides a national parliamentarian whose duties are primarily to act as parliamentarian of the Continental Congress and the National Board Meetings, and to investigate and give opinions upon parliamentary problems arising within the national offices in Washington. In addition, she is to work out such helps and explanations for chapters and states as may be made known or distributed through the MAGAZINE, the D. A. R. Handbook, the annual packet of committee letters to Chapter Regents, and other publications. Of necessity, this service must be uniform for all chapters; it can not be personalized for 2,800 individual ones.

For these services the National Society provides for about one-fifth of the professional time of a parliamentarian—one day a week. This means that four-fifths of her business time belongs to other organizations that she serves. There is no central parliamentary office in Washington and no official stenographer to carry on the work during absences. The parliamentarian works at home; other necessary duties frequently require absences of two weeks at a time.

The need for revision of the bylaws of each chapter during the last year of the preceding administration—happily, the first such need in 28 years—meant voluntary service of the parliamentarian far in excess of the usual requirements. Even so, there was disappointment and regret among many chapters, for personal requests could not be heeded. This situation came about largely through failure of many chapters, and some states, to note the necessary change of policy, namely, that with the helps issued to each chapter by the National Society, chapter revisions

(Continued on page 860)

National Defense

BY MARY BARCLAY (MRS. RAY L.) ERB

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

NATIONAL DEFENSE means much more than military defenses; it means a defense of home and family and education, of our spiritual and traditional rights; a defense from attacks made on our ideals and institutions.

What is the wisest and most effective method of defense? It is to seek knowledge. Knowledge which alerts and stimulates courage and constructive action, is power.

Power leads to strength; strength to victory. Victory spells the dissipation of the menace of those forces which would destroy our way of life.

NATO and Atlantic Union

The striking similarity between the new economic and political NATO as planned by our State Department, and the Federation of Atlantic Democracies as hoped for by Atlantic Union, makes it imperative that we look closely at these two organizations and at their true objectives.

Shortly after the conclusion of World War II, Britain set about creating a military treaty organization that would guarantee her survival while she built up her postwar trade. This North Atlantic Treaty Organization, projected by Britain and Western Europe in 1947 and ratified by our Congress in 1949, was a purely military defensive arrangement uniting ourselves with sixteen other nations for our mutual protection.

After four years of spending Marshall Plan billions upon these countries we naturally expected they would be interested in building up their own defenses against the spread of Communist terror that had enslaved the nations of Middle Europe. But we soon discovered that they expected us to commit ourselves for their defense while they were concerned solely with their prosperity, which they believed depended upon their foreign trade. This profitable trade was based largely on our

luxury markets consuming their luxury and manufactured goods while they bought their raw materials from Russia and her satellites. Even though the Russian bloc has not been able to produce or deliver these raw materials in large quantities, contracts have been drawn up, and as these materials increase in volume, the Kremlin intends to be in a position to dominate the economic future of her customers, many of whom represent themselves as our allies.

NATO failed for two reasons: (a) Western Europe and Britain failed to find any risk to their security in Russia's occupancy of Berlin and her power to menace permanently what remained of free Europe. (b) They found it inconvenient to provide their share of the token ground forces which we offered to train and equip. Britain said frankly that she lacked the manpower to defend Europe and so would cooperate rather than participate in European policies, since her first allegiance was due to her Commonwealth of Nations.

NATO's failure to raise even a token force of land divisions, has not in any way lessened our military commitments involving our entire land, sea, and air forces. We have built air bases in ten foreign nations from Canada to Turkey, to back up by an air attack, our few land forces stationed in Europe. These bases represent billions of U. S. taxpayers' sacrificial dollars and have brought protection and prosperity to these countries, with no conditions imposed upon them in return. And yet many of these bases are in jeopardy. In time we stand to lose most of them as well as the loyalties of our alleged allies.

Iceland has already requested that the air bases vitally necessary to NATO be moved from her island. The French have made their terms to us for the operation of our bases in Morocco prohibitive. We are already negotiating with Spain for additional air bases, on the assumption that

her territory constitutes our last foothold in Europe in case of a massive Russian attack.

A little known British agreement covering the use of our fifty bases on her island, states that our planes are never to leave the ground in either defense or offense, without the consent of Her Majesty's Government at the moment of action. It is difficult to believe that this consent would ever be given, in view of their present dynamic socialism and their determination to deal amicably with Russia. Our bases and our planes could be easily sabotaged.

In fact all of the NATO nation members have profited enormously from these bases, not only in the matter of protection, but also as bargaining points in their constant dealings with the Communist bloc. Such a possible use of our bases is further substantiated by their military neutrality, their political policy of co-existence and their many trade treaties.

Not only have we spent vast sums in our futile attempt to rearm Europe, but we have left our own country unprotected. If Europe were conquered, and Russian long-range bombers were based on the Channel ports, they would reach us only one hour sooner than if they were based in Moscow. Our former policy of fighting the enemy in Europe is no longer strategically sound. Moreover none of our allies, even England, seems to be at all interested in preparing to defend themselves against Russia.

There can be little doubt that Western Europe has convinced our State Department and many One Worlders in high position, that NATO's Military failure can best be concealed by using her present machinery to launch a regional pact for world government. NATO possesses many of the powers and agencies of the U. N. It has its own political, economic, welfare and propaganda departments functioning, answerable only to the Executive Department, and not to the American people. Centralized jurisdiction over military matters is now in operation, and needs only our public apathy to be extended to cover the new fields of economic and political matters.

The Atlantic Union, with its powerful propaganda, in conjunction with the World Federalists, will bring great pressure to bear upon public opinion to solve all of

our difficulties by joining a world federation of so-called democracies. The Atlantic Union advocates the same five basic objectives offered by world government, namely, common citizenship, common economic policies, common political strategy, common currency and free commercial exchange among all federation members.

Let us consider in detail the first of these fantastic proposals, that of common citizenship. We already have five million people in this country, who have entered illegally and without passports. They comprise infiltrators from the Communist bloc, refugees, indigents, criminals and Mexican day laborers, all attracted to the high living standards made possible by our private capitalistic system. Just as our high taxes are compelling many Americans to live and invest abroad, so this planned invasion of our country by undesirable citizens from less fortunate lands, who come without skills or experience, would eventually drive many of our taxpayers from their own country. Taking in masses of foreign born, will mean fewer advantages for our own people while our resources are drained to keep up charitable payments to these aliens. Naturally our politicians would spend our last tax dollar on their votes and they would come in time, to rule our country by pressure methods. Mass movement of populations is usually aimed at disenfranchisement of the native born citizen.

None of our difficulties at home or abroad can be remedied by further centralization of power, which is all world government has to offer us. Europe's inability to trade in free markets is due largely to her regulations imposed by socialistic or closed economies. After all of our efforts to rehabilitate European economics, there is still no common market, no convertibility of currency or free commercial exchange. Belgian officials have recently announced their belief that in another fifteen years of peace and prosperity, Europe can achieve a common market for some commodities.

We have one recourse by which we can prevent the defunct NATO from following the pattern of Atlantic Union, and involving us in a regional pact leading us to world government. Article Eleven of the NATO Treaty specifies that "This Treaty shall be ratified and its provisions carried

out by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes." This was done when Congress approved our entrance into NATO. We must insist that this organization, set up purely for defensive military purposes, cannot be changed to incorporate economic and political powers over its member nations without again consulting the constitutional processes of each Party to this agreement, and without receiving the full consent of their voters.

If we permit the nature and scope of NATO to be changed by presidential edict, we shall be even more ruthlessly exploited than in the past. Such a centralization of power by other states over our resources and manpower, would certainly prove fatal to our existence as a free people.

Communist Schools

On June 28, 1956, the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee issued a report stating that since 1945 over \$3,000,000 of taxpayers' money has been given to four schools owned or controlled by Communists. These schools were approved by the Veterans Administration for the education of veterans.

The four schools mentioned are:

The Cartoonists and Illustrator's School, Inc., New York.

The Robert Louis Stevenson School, New York.

The Radio Television Technical School, Allentown, Pa.

The California Labor School, San Francisco, Calif.

The report indicated that present laws are not adequate and that the Veterans Administration "did not have, and does not have, legal authority to discontinue payment of Federal funds to schools reliably reported as Communist-owned."

The subcommittee criticized the Veterans Administration as follows: "For a period of over nine years the Veterans Administration failed to recommend corrective legislation or at least apprise Congress of the deficiencies of these laws. Such inaction is strongly condemned by this subcommittee. It resulted in an unexcusable expenditure of Federal funds in support of Communist-owned schools."

There has been a demand by Congress for new legislation to prevent any further

Federal support of Communist-owned schools.

Let's Look at "Internationalism"

For several years it has been politically unfashionable for Americans not to be "international-minded," and not to accept the dicta of "internationalist" pundits. One was not popular if terms such as "patriotism" or "nationalism" figured prominently in one's vocabulary. In fact, the price of being a patriot, a "nationalist" frequently was social and political ostracism. Undoubtedly, many of the arbiters of political thought had not troubled to look behind the curtain of propagandist verbiage with which they had been deluded. Had they done so, some of them might have been shocked at what they would have seen.

Let us lift that curtain and look behind the scenes. No less an authority than Joseph Stalin states: "An internationalist is he who unhesitatingly supports the U.S.S.R." On another occasion, he defined an internationalist as "he who, without reservation, with no vacillations, with no conditions, is prepared to defend the U.S.S.R." Elsewhere, in discussing the "national problem," Stalin refers to the "one goal," the closest intimacy and the subsequent amalgamation of all nations, "giving credit to the Russian revolution of 1917 for furnishing the means to "implant true internationalism" on a world scale.

Lest anyone assume that this position has been abandoned by the Communist parties throughout the world, in spite of the current repudiation of the former master of the Kremlin, it may be helpful to quote from the declaration of the Communist Party of the United States, pronounced as recently as June 24, 1956. Complaining that "the efforts of big business to calumniate and vilify the Soviet Union and other socialist countries" were beginning to be felt, the statement declares:

"A basic analysis of how such *perversions* of socialist democracy, justice and *internationalism* were permitted to develop and continue unchecked for twenty years must still be made by the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

Is it any wonder, then, that influencing political thought and expression by the

Communist world was from the beginning a most important objective, here and abroad? As early as 1934 a book entitled CHARACTER EDUCATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA was published by the Ann Arbor Press. Its theme was INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, and one of the slogans appearing on a poster reproduced early in the book was: "Without educating *internationalists*, we'll not build socialism. International education is the way toward the union of the toilers of the world." And on page 32 of the book is this statement:

"To train a Communist means to train up a collectivist, an *internationalist*, and a militant atheist."

And so it has been that during the past three decades, every propagandistic device has been employed by all sorts of so called educational agencies to weaken traditional convictions of nationalists, in their deep rooted faith in their own country. It has become fashionable to be "world-minded" to develop the "international" or "global" mind. We well know, the schools have been one of the chief targets of this campaign. Most revealing of the program for developing young American "internationalists" is a publication of the National Education Association entitled EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS—SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. Peace, human welfare and progress are the ever recurring themes, as if these were new goals for civilized people. The aim is stated thus:

"The long-range goal of education for international understanding is world peace and human welfare, achieved and maintained through a *peaceful world order* operating through *international organizations*. The immediate purpose of such education in the elementary and secondary schools of the United States is the development of American citizens who are conscious of their new obligations to mankind. . . . Such a citizen might be called a 'world-minded American.'"

One of the "marks" of such a "world-minded American," the NEA would have its teacher-members know, is one who "believes that unlimited national sovereignty is a threat to world peace and that nations must cooperate to achieve peace and human progress."

Professor Stefan T. Possony's invaluable book, A CENTURY OF CONFLICT (Regnery, Chicago, 1953) is most helpful in piercing through some of the Aesopian-language terms used in the above quotations. "False-flag expressions" is his designation for them. "Peace, to the Communists," Professor Possony says, "is a condition in which national or international struggle is waged without the employment of regular armed forces." "Democracy," another favorite "false-flag" expression of the Soviet semanticists, means "a government in which members of the communist party participate and which appoints communist agents to key positions. It also means a type of government preceding full control of the state by the communists." With the aid of such helpful books as Professor Possony's we are well armed to judge for ourselves internationalist school programs, editorials in the local press, pronouncements by our public servants, and political programs.

We Daughters of the American Revolution know better than most that internationalism stirs no emotion of pride or satisfaction. We know that the opposite to internationalism is not "isolationism," another "false-flag" term. While wanting our country to sustain friendly relations with like-minded nations, we know that nationalism and patriotism are the sound basis of sound international relations. Frank Chedorov, in HUMAN EVENTS (February 3, 1954) eloquently stated the case for nationalism in these words:

"Nationalism is a necessary condition of freedom. This is particularly so in the case of the United States. In our tradition the concept of freedom rests on the metaphysical concept of natural rights; we hold that freedom is inherent in the individual by grace of God. In the traditions of *all other countries* the contrary view is held, that freedom consists of grants from the ruling power. Hence, in any international government that may be set up, the *non-American* concept must prevail. No Bill of Rights drawn up by such a body could embrace our traditional concept, simply because the majority of delegates could not understand it; in *their* heritage the doctrine of government by 'divine right' is too strongly entrenched."

The late Theodore Roosevelt said: "Patriotism stands in national matters as love of family does in private life. Nationalism corresponds to the love a man bears for his wife and children. Internationalism corresponds to the feeling he has for his neighbors generally. The *sound nationalist* is the only type of really helpful internationalist—precisely as in private relations it is the man most devoted to his wife and children who in the long run is apt to be the most satisfactory neighbor."

Thought-Arresting Letters to the Press

June 2, 1956.

Dear Sir: I wrote to Senator James H. Duff of Pennsylvania to urge that he support the Bricker Amendment and oppose the original H.R. 6376 for the hospital for the mentally ill in Alaska. Enclosed are his reply and my subsequent letter.

Mrs. J. B. Motley,

Philadelphia, Pa.

(Enclosure)

Dear Mrs. Motley:

Thank you for your recent communication relative to the Bricker Amendment.

I will vote for or against the Bricker Amendment dependent upon whether or not its adoption will, in the opinion of the President, interfere with his plans in the current critical international situation.

Dear Senator Duff:

Thank you for your courteous but incomplete answer to my letter. You made no mention of H.R. 6376, now in the Senate Committee, which I asked you to oppose since it leaves the way open for railroading political dissidents to an American Siberia in Alaska.

When you say that your vote for or against the Bricker Amendment depends on the "opinion of the President," are you advocating a government by men instead of a government by laws? Have I been wrong in assuming that you represent the people of your State and not the President?

* * * * *

July 21, 1956.

Dear Sir: Enclosed is an amazing reply to my letter to Senator Edward J. Thye of Minnesota concerning aid to Tito.

Apparently the President himself, and

not our Senators, represents our interests. We have made a reply.

John B. Stepan

St. Paul, Minn.

(Enclosure)

Dear Mr. ____:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 25 regarding aid to Tito.

You can be assured, Mr. Stepan, that I have been concerned about this matter myself, however, when the Mutual Security Bill was before the Senate, it was decided that the President had access to more information than the Senators in this field and, consequently, left the decision up to the President as to whether or not aid to Tito would be continued. I have complete confidence that he will pursue that course which best furthers the interest of the United States.

Thank you for your letter.

Radio Minsk

The United States Information Service has reported that a Russian radio station broadcast an attack on religion on May 30, 1956. It declared that the primary task of schools in a Communist country is to make children "irreconcilably hostile" to religion.

The speaker on Radio Minsk, who was not identified, was reported to have called religion a special type of "intoxicating spiritual liquor."

Seal of the United States

On the afternoon of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and John Adams were appointed to prepare the design for the Great Seal of the United States. There was much disagreement. Benjamin Franklin vigorously opposed the eagle. He held it in low repute and said it had the manners and appetite of a vulture. He wanted the turkey, but lost.

After six years Congress approved the final design—the work of William Barton and Charles Thompson.

The pyramid represents the material strength of the Country. The eye is the "eye of God," placing the spiritual welfare of the country above its material prosperity. The words "Annuit Coeptis"

(Continued on page 852)

State Activities

TEXAS

THE Texas State Society held its fifty-seventh Annual Conference at Tyler March 12 through 15, 1956, with Mrs. Felix Irwin, State Regent, presiding. The Hostess Chapters were Mary Tyler, Tyler; Daniel McMahon, Athens; Capt. Jabez Deming, Brenham; William Scott, Bryan; Sarah McCalla, Cameron; La Villita, College Station; Margaret Montgomery, Conroe; James Blair, Corsicana; Mary Martin Elmore Scott, Huntsville; Anthony Smith, Lufkin; Jonathan Hardin, Mexia; Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches; Robert Raines, Navasota; William Findley, Palestine; and Henry Downs, Waco.

Addresses given by the following highlighted the program: Mr. Thomas J. McHale of Dallas; The Honorable Thomas B. Ramey, Chairman of the State Board of Education; The Honorable John Ben Shepperd, State Attorney General; and Mr. John B. Tyson, Executive Secretary of the Kate Duncan Smith School.

Distinguished guests were Mrs. Herbert C. Parker, Honorary State Regent of Louisiana, who was a candidate for the office of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution and Mrs. E. Stewart James, National President, C.A.R.

Mrs. John E. Hall, State Chaplain, conducted the Memorial Service which was most impressive. Special tributes were read by Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, Vice President General. Mrs. William E. Huster, State Registrar, named the members who departed this life since our last State Conference.

Mrs. Frank Garland Trau of Sherman was one of the prominent Texas women attending the Conference. She had served as State Regent and Vice President General, and the Conference, expressing appreciation of her wonderful and efficient leadership, unanimously endorsed her as a candidate for the office of Organizing Secretary General.

The winner of the Texas Good Citizens Contest, Miss Judy Baker of Queen City, was presented by the State Chairman, Mrs. Grady Kirby. Excellent reports were given on all phases of the work. Chapters and individuals contributed generously to the work of the D.A.R.

The Conference voted to move and restore the old Presbyterian Church at Huntsville. It will be placed in the Sam Houston Memorial Park. They also voted to continue and to enlarge the Texas Armed Services Award Program which was inaugurated this spring in recognition of outstanding achievements of young officers in the Navy, Coast Guard and the Marine Corps.

Mrs. Irwin, State Regent, honored all members of the Texas Society with a reception which will always be remembered as a most enjoyable occasion.

At the time of the Buffet Supper, given by Mrs. Irwin, she honored Mrs. Edward Rowland Barrow, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs.

Loretta Grim Thomas, Vice President General; Mrs. Herbert C. Parker and Mrs. E. Stewart James; Past National Officers—Mrs. Maurice C. Turner, Miss Marion D. Mullins, Mrs. E. S. Lammons, and Mrs. Frederick B. Ingram; State Officers—Mrs. Edgar R. Riggs, Mrs. John E. Hall, Mrs. Albert E. Hudspeth, Mrs. W. J. Johnson, Mrs. Robert A. Underwood, Mrs. William E. Huster, Mrs. Philip W. Harral, Mrs. Wilton J. Daniel, Mrs. H. N. Stamper, Mrs. Frank G. Trau, and those working on special committees for the Conference. Another lovely social event was the luncheon given by Mrs. Wilton J. Daniel in her home where she honored National and State Officers.

Mrs. F. W. Fischer assisted by Mrs. William E. Nourse, Regent of Mary Tyler Chapter, and its members, was hostess at a beautiful tea given in the home of the former to which all Conference members were invited. Those receiving were: Mrs. Irwin, State Regent; Mrs. Barrow, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Thomas, Vice-President General; the State Officers and Mrs. Nourse.

Others who assisted were Mrs. John B. Mayfield, Mrs. M. H. McMurray, Mrs. Walter Jones, Mrs. Roy Golston and Mrs. J. E. Hargrove.

On all occasions the beautiful decorations were typical of the lovely spring flowers of Tyler. The Red-Bud and the Dog-Wood trees, which were in full bloom, added greatly to the beautiful "City of Roses."

All were deeply grateful to Mrs. Irwin who was responsible for the successful Conference.

After the singing of the hymn, "Blest Be The Tie That Binds Our Hearts In Christian Love" and the Retiring of the Colors, Mrs. Irwin declared the State Conference adjourned.

Mrs. Philip W. Harral, *State Historian*

KENTUCKY

BY invitation of the Second District Chapters the Sixtieth Annual State Conference opened Thursday morning, March 15th, on the roof garden of the Brown Hotel. Mrs. Collis Potter Hudson, State Regent, presided.

The Processional March was directed by Mrs. Charles H. Blackman. National and State Officers, District Chairmen and Regents, escorted by Pages, were seated. Invocation by Dr. C. Morton Hanna, Presbyterian Theological Seminary. The usual opening was conducted by the Chaplain, Mrs. Wilburn Walker and Mrs. Thomas A. Briles. Welcome to the City of Louisville, by the Mayor, Honorable Andrew Broadus. Welcome from the Hostess Chapters by Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, State Vice-Regent and Response by Miss Ruth Baker, Regent Lexington Chapter. Distinguished guests presented were Miss Gertrude S. Caraway, President General, N.S.D.A.R.; Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Hon-

orary State Regent and past Historian General; Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis, Honorary State Regent and past Historian General; Mrs. Bacon R. Moore, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Marshall H. Bixler, State Regent, Ohio; Mrs. William W. McClaugherty, State Regent, West Virginia and Mrs. Thomas Burchett, National Chairman Membership. Presentation of State Officers, National Vice Chairman and Members of Special Committees from Kentucky. Mrs. Bacon Moore, Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Mrs. Minerva Milligan and Mrs. Curtis M. McGee.

The State Officers reported as follows: Mrs. J. Kidwell Grannis, Librarian; Mrs. William Everett Bach, Historian; Mrs. William H. Noel, Consulting Registrar (absent-illness); Mrs. Robert Hume, Treasurer; Mrs. James Snell, Report of Auditor; Mrs. Thomas Burchett, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Margaret Patterson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Fred Osborne, Chaplain; Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, Vice-Regent and Mrs. Collis P. Hudson, Regent.

A motion was made and carried to award Mrs. W. H. Noel a commendation for her work in getting our Governor to proclaim February as American History month in our state—this being the first state to do so.

The address, "The American Home—The First Line in National Defense," given by Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, Recording Secretary General, was the highlight of the Thursday afternoon session.

The Scholarship Fund Committee recommended that \$150 be sent to Berea College and \$150 to Hindman Settlement School. Recommended to send \$500 to Duncan Tavern for Maintenance.

Nominations for State Officers as follows: Honorary Regent, Mrs. Collis P. Hudson; Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, Regent; Mrs. Fred Osborne, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Robert Hume, Chaplain; Mrs. Thomas Burchett, Recording Secretary; Mrs. T. Ewing Roberts, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Walter Payne Coleman, Treasurer; Mrs. Clara C. Davis, Registrar; Mrs. Thomas A. Briles, Historian, and Mrs. Wilson Evans, Librarian.

Many outstanding reports were given by the State Chairman.

The Memorial Service was conducted by Mrs. Fred Osborne, Chaplain. Music was furnished by the Hart Chapter Trio.

Regent's night was Thursday evening with Mrs. Hoke presiding. Mrs. McGee presented the Organizing Regent of a new Chapter being organized at Morganfield, Kentucky, named "Elizabeth Campbell Russell." All Regents gave a very fine History of their Chapter's name. Cynthiana Chapter had the honor of having a family of ten sisters who now belong to the D.A.R.

Motion was made and carried that all records from the Regents reports the previous night be recorded in Duncan Tavern and this be dedicated to Mrs. Hoke. Mrs. Hudson appointed Mrs. J. Everett Bach as Chairman with twelve others on the committee.

Mrs. Hudson presided over the Friday morning meeting. With all State Officers in line, the Minutes of the preceding day were read by the very efficient State Recording Secretary, Miss Margaret Ann Patterson, and approved. Mrs. Grover Anderson, Honor Roll Chairman, presented the Gold ribbons to eleven. Mrs. Richard

R. Richardson reported on the work done by the Junior American Citizens and Mrs. Bacon R. Moore reported on the Kentucky Room. Four hundred dollars was given in honor of our beloved State Regent, Mrs. Hudson.

The State Chairmen continued with their reports on Friday afternoon until all were given. Mrs. Stephen T. Davis announced that the Kentucky Luncheon would be held on Wednesday, April 18, 1956.

A beautiful antique chest was presented to Duncan Tavern by Mrs. Hoke in honor of Mrs. Hudson and Mrs. Iley Browning presented one sterling silver place setting in honor of our President General, Miss Gertrude S. Caraway. Nine hundred dollars was pledged at this meeting for the restoration of Duncan Tavern Building.

Mrs. Hudson presided at the Honor Banquet Friday evening. The Address, "Speak up for America," was forcibly given by Miss Gertrude S. Caraway. Benediction by Mrs. William W. McClaugherty, State Regent of West Virginia Society, D.A.R.

Mrs. William Everett Bach,
State Historian

IOWA

THE Fifty-Seventh Annual State Conference of the Iowa Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in the Grand Ball Room of Hotel Savery, Des Moines, Iowa, March 22-24 with the four Des Moines Chapters as hostesses.

The State Regent, Mrs. Sam S. Clay, presided and the formal opening session on Thursday afternoon was most impressive when the State Regent, State Officers and distinguished guests were escorted to the platform by pages and color bearers. Following devotions, Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, National Anthem, and American's Creed, we were welcomed to Des Moines by Mr. E. L. Pavel of the Chamber of Commerce and to the State Conference by Mrs. L. G. Harter, Regent of Abigail Adams Chapter.

Mrs. Clay then introduced the following distinguished guests of the Conference: Mrs. Burl D. Elliott, Vice President General from Iowa; Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee from Pennsylvania, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Frederic A. Groves from Missouri, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Donald M. Babcock, Vice President General from New York; Mrs. Earl M. Hale from Wisconsin, Vice President General and National Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine Committee; Mrs. Claude Rowland, Honorary State Regent from Missouri; Mrs. Thomas Maurey, Honorary State Regent from Illinois; Mrs. Edwin F. Abels, State Regent of Kansas; Mrs. Thomas Burchett from Kentucky, National Chairman of the Membership Committee; and the following Honorary State Regents of Iowa: Mrs. Tom B. Throckmorton, also Past Third Vice President General and National Chairman of the Resolutions Committee; Mrs. Clyde Brenton; Mrs. Harry E. Narey, Past Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution and the State Officers.

Reports of State Officers, Committee Chairmen and Chapter Regents gave the story of the accomplishments of the Iowa Society and the 342 delegates and guests were pleased to hear that more than \$1,000.00 had been presented to Kate Duncan Smith School through the Irma Clay Scholarship Fund and substantial gifts were made to Tamassee, St. Mary's Indian School and other D.A.R. projects. Emphasis in Youth was stressed by a skit, "Growing with C.A.R." by Thomas Stout Society of C.A.R., Oskaloosa and "United We Stand" by the J.A.C. Club, sponsored by the Van Buren County Chapter, D.A.R.

A musical program by Mrs. Constance Verhoeft Denton, Vocalist, Mrs. Edith Ling, Pianist and Mrs. Florence Jacobs Simpson, Organist was greatly enjoyed as were a number of delightful readings by Mrs. Ethel Knudson with piano accompaniment by Mrs. Harold Huetter.

One of the outstanding programs was a National Defense Panel Discussion with Mrs. Throckmorton, State Chairman of National Defense as moderator assisted by Mrs. Edwin Abels, Lawrence, Kansas; Mrs. Claude Rowland, St. Louis, Missouri and Mrs. Thomas Maurey, Aurora, Illinois. Following this stimulating and informative discussion we were entertained at a beautifully appointed Tea at the Des Moines Womens Club, Hoyt Sherman Place, in honor of our State Regent Mrs. Clay, and distinguished guests.

At the State Banquet on Friday evening the five District winners of the Good Citizens Contest were presented and Miss Skaidrite Ranne was announced as the winner and presented with the \$100.00 bond by Mrs. Burl D. Elliott, Vice President General, after which Miss Ranne, a Latvian girl who has adopted America as her Country, read her very thought provoking essay: "These Things I Want for my Country."

An Oil Portrait of the late Dixie Cornell Gebhart, Honorary State Regent and designer of the Iowa Flag, was unveiled by Mrs. Clay and accepted by Governor Leo A. Hoegh to be hung in the Governors Mansion. The delegates from Knoxville paid tribute to their distinguished and beloved member, Mrs. Gebhardt. The speaker of the evening was Congressman Paul Cunningham who chose as his subject: "Our Liberties we Prize and our Rights we will Maintain;" the motto on the Iowa Flag.

Of particular interest was the announcement that five chairs for the Iowa box in Constitution Hall had been purchased in honor of distinguished members. In recognition of her leadership and her devotion to the Iowa Society, Mrs. Clay was elected Honorary State Regent.

Saturday morning's session was devoted to Resolutions and election of new State Officers: Regent, Mrs. L. W. Kimberly; Vice Regent, Mrs. Alfred C. Zweck; Chaplain, Mrs. William Ehmcke; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Gaylord Stewart; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Bruce R. Clark; Organizing Secretary, Mrs. Winifred A. Brown; Treasurer, Mrs. Sherman B. Watson; Registrar, Mrs. Robert A. Wright; Historian, Mrs. William H. Collings and Librarian, Mrs. Hadley G. Shafer.

With an invitation from the Des Moines Chapters for the Fifty-Eighth Conference to be

held in Des Moines, a large and most outstanding Conference was adjourned.

Mrs. Alfred C. Zweck
State Recording Secretary

MINNESOTA

AN Educated, Patriotic Citizenry Is a Power was the theme of the Sixty-first Annual Conference of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution which was held at the Lowry Hotel in St. Paul on March 15, 16, and 17, 1956. The sessions were presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. Bertram B. Lee of Duluth. Official hostesses were members of the St. Paul and Ramsey County Regents' unit.

Preceding the opening of the Conference the annual dinner meeting of the State Officers Club was held at 7 p.m. on Wednesday evening, March 14, with Mrs. James E. MacMullan, President, presiding. Mrs. B. B. Lee, State Regent, and three Honorary State Regents—Miss Nellie L. Sloan, Mrs. Clyde Robbins and Mrs. George H. Braddock—were honored guests. Election of officers resulted in naming Mrs. E. M. Skipton President for the next year. Voluntary contributions for a permanent memorial were given in honor of Mrs. Howard M. Smith, State Regent 1950-53, who had passed on during the year.

After the Board of Management meeting on Thursday morning, March 15th, a Memorial Service for departed Minnesota Daughters was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. J. H. Rothenberger.

The subject of the address at the Thursday American Indian luncheon was Indian Inconsistencies. Mr. J. H. Hoag of Duluth, attorney for several Indian tribes and member of a national committee working on Indian problems, was the speaker.

The conference opened in the traditional manner with customary greetings and responses following. Miss Jennie Hiscock of Minneapolis was elected Second Vice Regent. State Officer and Committee Reports followed. An increase in membership in the state was noted.

The Minnesota State Conference unanimously endorsed the candidacy of Mrs. George H. Braddock for the office of Librarian General, N.S.D.A.R. There was also a unanimously carried motion to endorse the candidacy of Mrs. Bertram B. Lee as Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R. in 1957.

Regents of Minnesota Chapters were honored at the dinner Thursday evening at which time each Regent summarized briefly outstanding achievements of the past year.

Officers and members were saddened by a telegram received that evening stating that our honored guest and speaker for the following evening, Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R., of Silver Spring, Md., would be unable to come because of the sudden death of her husband. A message of sympathy was sent to her.

Donations were voluntarily given toward a headstone marker for the grave of Maria San-

(Continued on page 854)

With the Chapters

William Taylor Chapter (Kenbridge, Va.). Our Chapter was organized in Kenbridge, Virginia, November 1955, and accepted by the national board of management in December 1955.

We are the 102nd chapter to be established in Virginia.

Mrs. Lena Hixie Parrish Allen is our organizing regent. Mrs. Lucille Carter, state chaplain, came out from Richmond to install the officers at the December meeting.

The charter members are: Mrs. Lena Hixie Parrish Allen, Mrs. Viola Evans Hite, Mrs. Lucille Ingram Turner, Mrs. Alice Blandford Rudd Roby, Mrs. Margaret Cushwa Cocks, Miss Marian Louise Jett, Mrs. Frances English Craig Allen, Mrs. Reva Willis Graves Gregory, Mrs. Sarah Thomas Jackson Stokes, Mrs. Judith Willson Hardy Bagley, Mrs. Lena Rowland Mundy Long, Mrs. Jean Draper Allen, Mrs. Jean Rowland Allen Tharl and Mrs. Mary Frances Harris Weaver.

Mrs. Sarah Thomas Jackson Stokes gave a most interesting sketch of the life of William Taylor at our first meeting.

Mrs. Viola Evans Hite is compiling a valuable historical scrapbook of the county.

The chapter has given the Kenbridge High School Library a year's subscription to the D.A.R. Magazine.

Margaret C. Cocks
Corresponding Secretary

Eli Pierce Chapter (Whitewater, Wisc.) is celebrating its fifteenth anniversary this year. Recently the Chapter received its third citation for attaining the National Society Honor Roll for outstanding accomplishments.

In 1951 four names were inscribed on the Honor Roll in Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge—Eli Pierce of the Revolution, for whom the Chapter was named; Cap't Elaine Roe, Chapter member and army nurse in World War Two; Lt. Commander Walter P. Smiley, U.S.N. (son of chapter chaplain); and Floyd Bronson, who lost his life at Iwo Jima.

A few years ago a Chapter committee completed and catalogued a record of all graves in Oak Grove Cemetery. It was here that on Sunday afternoon, May 27th, about a hundred people gathered to attend the service honoring two Whitewater soldiers of the American Revolution. The Chapter and the Milwaukee Sons of the Revolution decorated the graves of Israel Ferris and Eli Pierce. A marker and wreath were placed at the Ferris grave and a wreath was also placed on the already marked grave of Eli Pierce. Mrs. Stephen Ambrose, Regent, placed the wreath. She introduced City Manager, Charles F. Trinkle, who gave the welcome following the invocation by the Rev. Thomas Berry. Mr. Trinkle said that, "soldiers like Israel Ferris who fought for religious freedom fought against tyranny as well."

The main speaker of the afternoon was Rear Admiral George Parkinson who was introduced

by Mr. Earl Tower, secretary of the Milwaukee S.A.R. Mr. Tower was presented by Mrs. Ambrose.

In reviewing the life of Mr. Ferris at the site of the one hundred twenty-nine-year-old grave, Admiral Parkinson said, "the greatest danger which confronts us as Americans is that we will let go of the idealism of Israel Ferris. The concept of his life was a belief in liberty; we might lose it through the physical threat of Communism."

Alice E. Wilcox
Past Regent and Chapter Historian

Micah Wethern (Los Angeles, Cal.). One of the recent patriotic projects of the Chapter was the presentation of a beautiful large U. S. flag to the Home of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, West Los Angeles. Here are provided pleasant living quarters and a club room for the G.A.R. ladies. The Chapter received the flag from a member, Miss Bertha Biggs. It had draped her father's casket and she desired it to be used by a worthy organization.

Several members of the Chapter, some G.A.R. ladies, and the residents of the home gathered in the Home club room for the presentation. Mrs. Jacob Rose, Regent, presided. She introduced the chairman of Americanism, Mrs. Claude Abernathy, who presented the flag. She read an article on the Flag, after the national anthem was sung and the Lord's prayer recited. Mrs. Childress Buckner Gwyn, Chaplain, also read a very appropriate prayer which was followed by the singing of the song, America. Mrs. May F. Taylor, California State Department President of the Ladies of the G.A.R., accepted the flag with thanks.

The group then adjourned to the patio where the old flag was lowered from the flagpole and the newly accepted one raised. All present gave the Pledge of Allegiance. This concluded the ceremonies and the ladies happily thanked the Chapter for the gift.

The Chapter is proud of its place on the Gold Honor Roll this year and of its D.A.R. accomplishments under the regency of Mrs. Rose.

Miss Iola B. Quandt, *Regent*

Magnolia State (Jackson, Miss.). Sponsored by our Chapter and sparked by the deft brain and energy of Mrs. John W. Raidt, Jr., Senior President, Dancing Rabbit Creek Society C.A.R. in September 1955 initiated a historical project—restoration of the Episcopal Chapel of the Cross which is now a National Project of the C. A. R. Built in 1852 as a private chapel for Annandale and Ingleside Plantations and a community center for the entire area, the Chapel sits in a ten-acre wooded grove seventeen miles from Jackson. Designed by the English architect, Wills, constructed of hand-burned brick and

hand-hewn sills and rafters, it is reputedly one of the two perfect pieces of Gothic architecture in the United States. In its churchyard are buried families from the neighboring plantations representing many faiths and by his own request, one infidel.

C.A.R. members attend services at the Chapel every second Sunday, provide altar flowers and keep the Chapel open each Sunday for the public. The Bible on the lectern was a gift of the then State President, Marion Reilly Raidt, now Junior Conservation Chairman.



After 90 years a bell rings at the Chapel of the Cross. Left to right are: Miss Julia Piatt, Acting President of Dancing Rabbit Creek Society C.A.R.; Marion Reilly Raidt, Past President C.A.R. and Junior National Conservation Chairman; Mrs. Robert Pitard, Regent of Magnolia State Chapter D.A.R.; Mrs. Hubert Lipscomb, who gave the bell; Mrs. John W. Raidt, Jr., Senior President of Dancing Rabbit Creek Society C.A.R.; Rev. Paul Engle, who dedicated the bell; Mr. E. Stewart James, Mrs. E. Stewart James, National President of C.A.R.; Mrs. Herbert Forrest, State Regent D.A.R., and Mrs. H. G. Thompson, of Madison, great-granddaughter of the builder of the Chapel.

On March 18, 1956, the largest congregation in the 104-year history of the Chapel attended a ceremonial bell ringing attended by Mrs. E. Stewart James, National President, C.A.R. On June 17, 1956, our Chapter presented a United States Flag to the Chapel in honor of Mrs. Frank Bellenger, Flag Chairman since the Chapter's organization. The ceremony was conducted by the Rt. Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Bishop of Mississippi, and Rev. Paul E. Engle, priest-in-charge. Mrs. Robert Pitard, Regent, made the presentation. Distinguished guests were Mrs. Herbert Forrest, now Vice-President General N.S.D.A.R.; Robert Carroll Barr, Junior President N.S.C.A.R.; Mr. and Mrs. George Barr and Jane of Houston, Texas; Mr. Richard Cotting, President Mississippi Society S.A.R.; Mrs. J. N. McLeod, Regent, Ralph Humphreys Chapter D.A.R.; Mrs. D. M. Perlinsky, Regent, Doak's Treaty Chapter D.A.R., Canton, Mississippi and Miss Mary Alma Powel, Junior President of Dancing Rabbit Creek Society C.A.R.

Mrs. Hooper Donald, *Press Relations*

Deane Winthrop Chapter (Winthrop, Mass.) celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary on Tuesday, April 10, 1956. The meeting was held at the Burnside Room of the Methodist Church.

A festive atmosphere was given by the artistic decorations of gold and white. Mrs. Arthur Griffin and Mrs. Alvah Crosby presided at the tea table. The beautiful cake, also gold and

white, was cut by the Massachusetts State Regent, Mrs. James Hepburn.

The Chapter Regent, Mrs. A. Walter Larkin, extended a cordial welcome to the State Regent, State Officers, Chapter Regents, Presidents of the Winthrop Women's Clubs, members and guests. Mrs. James Soper sang "This Is My Country" accompanied by Mrs. Keough. Mrs. Edward Becher read "The Presentation of the Charter" to the Chapter. It was written on June 29, 1906. Mrs. Arthur Griffin read the Secretary's Report of the Chapter's Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

Mrs. Larkin presented the State Regent, Mrs. James Hepburn, and the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Alfred Graham, who gave messages of greetings. Mrs. David Stevens, Chapter Historian, presented the speaker for the afternoon, Professor Sidney Allen Dimond of Boston University, who gave a most interesting talk on "Fear, Faith and Freedom."

Mrs. A. Walter Larkin, *Past Regent*

Three Flags Chapter (Lathrup Village, Mich.), "Still sits the school house by the road," as it has for 122 years. The roads are Lahser and Eleven mile in Southfield, and the school is Brooks.

No other school in the township is so old. In recognition of its age, the Three Flags Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution presented it with a bronze tablet March 12, 1956 at eleven a.m.



Bronze plaque inscribed "First public school, Southfield Township," was presented Brooks school on its centennial birthday by South Oakland Three Flags Chapter. Participating in the celebration held Monday at the school were Mrs. Harry Alger, Chapter Regent (left); Mrs. Lawrence Smith, former pupil (center); and Will J. Oliver, member of the school board.

Originally the school had one room. It was built in 1834 and named Beddow for the owner of the nearby farm, post office and cheese factory. Almost 100 years later it was renamed Brooks to honor Harry Brooks, Ford test pilot whose plane was lost at sea in 1928, and his cousin, Dr. Clark D. Brooks of Harper hospital, Detroit. Both men were former pupils.

For four generations, members of one branch of the Brooks family have attended the school,

beginning with John C. Brooks in 1854, and ending a few years ago with his great grandsons, Larry and Tim Smith.

Now the little school is a modern brick building with two class rooms and a kitchen for preparing noon lunch, but there are some, still in the neighborhood, who remember the old wood stove in the middle of the room, the shelf with the water pail and dipper, and the long recitation bench where all eight grades in turn, recited to the teacher.

The children now in regular attendance are fifth and sixth graders, and were there when the century-old school had its birthday celebration on March 12, 1956.

Mrs. Lee E. Stowell

Rainier Chapter (Seattle, Wash.) has unveiled a bronze tablet in their Chapter House honoring Martha Brewster Cook (Mrs. A. R.) in recognition of her untiring work as President of the Corporation Board and who retired this year at her own request.



The Chapter House, a replica of Mt. Vernon, was built by chapter members of vision thirty years ago and for twenty of these years Mrs. Cook has guided its financial destiny.

The Chapter House is known throughout the city as a social and cultural center and is a credit to those who have guided its financial problems throughout these years. Much of the credit is due Mrs. Cook for the capable way in which she has directed the Corporation Board.

Mrs. N. A. Carle
Treasurer Corporation Board

Eschscholtzia Chapter (Los Angeles, Cal.). Past Regents of the Chapter were honor guests at the sixty-second anniversary luncheon given in the Philanthropy and Civics Club at 1419 South Wilton Place on June 13, 1956. Of the thirty-seven Regents who have headed the Chapter since 1894, eleven are living and seven were present at the luncheon. Those attending were Mesdames Cameron Lee Evans, Lawrence Melville Riddle, H. Kenyon Burch, John G. Millidge, Samuel Alexander Widney, George E. Redin, and the outgoing Regent, Mrs. Stover C. Winger.

The Chapter, oldest in southern California, was organized on the evening of June 16, 1894 at the home of Col. and Mrs. S. O. Houghton in Los Angeles. Prospective members and friends and interested residents of Los Angeles were



Past Regents who attended the sixty-second anniversary luncheon are, left to right: Outgoing Regent, Mrs. Stover C. Winger; Mrs. Cameron Lee Evans, Mrs. Lawrence M. Riddle, Mrs. John G. Millidge, Mrs. H. Kenyon Burch, Mrs. Samuel A. Widney and Mrs. George E. Redin.

invited to attend. At this meeting, Jessie Benton Fremont, wife of General John Charles Fremont and daughter of Senator Benton of Mo., was elected Regent.

The problem of a name for the Chapter then came up. In early days, much of the unused land of California was covered with the beautiful golden poppy which had been named "Eschscholtzia" in honor of the botanist who first described it. What could be more fitting and appropriate than to call the Chapter "Eschscholtzia," a name forever to be synonymous with California and its history? Thus it was decided.

Present at the meeting in 1894 was Miss Clara Helen Houghton, daughter of Col. and Mrs. S. O. Houghton. She holds the distinction of being the Chapter's only living charter member, though eight others have been members for fifty years. Her mother, Eliza Donner Houghton, at the age of four years, was a member of the ill-fated party whose tragic trip over the now-called "Donner" Pass is so much a matter of history. Eliza, daughter of George and Tamsen Donner, was carried to Sutter's Fort and safety by a rescue party. Her parents did not survive the ordeal.

After that day sixty-two years ago when the first Regent was installed, the Chapter has grown to be the largest in the state, and on this birthday in 1956, Mrs. Donald Everett Fuller became the thirty-eighth Regent to assume the task of keeping Eschscholtzia on its path of high achievement.

Mrs. S. G. Payne
Press Relations Chairman

General John Williams Chapter (Salem, N. Y.) held its Organization Meeting on April 14, 1956, at the home of Mrs. Byron H. Eaton, with Mrs. Mary Hastings, co-hostess. Mrs. Henry R. Sheldon, State Custodian and Representative of the State Regent, Mrs. Harold E. Erb, was guest speaker and installed the following officers: Mrs. Mary Hastings, Regent; Mrs. James Tomasi, 1st Vice-Regent; Mrs. Gerald Fincke, 2nd Vice-Regent; Mrs. Meredith Wilson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Kermit White, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Arnold Mikesh, Treasurer; Mrs. Zenas Orton, Chaplain and Mrs. Byron H. Eaton, Registrar. The Chapter had seventeen organizing members and fifteen were present at this meeting and luncheon.

The Chapter was named for Salem's most prominent citizen and soldier in the Revolution, General John Williams. He was born in England in 1752, came to this country in 1773 and settled in Salem, New York. He was a surgeon, an officer in the Revolution and a State Legislator. He died July 22, 1806 at the age of 53 years.

The Chapter's June Luncheon meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Orton, was honored by the presence of Mrs. Harold E. Erb, Recording Secretary General N.S.D.A.R., who was the principal speaker. Other guests were Mrs. Thurman Warren, State Regent; Mrs. Wesley Andrew, State Chaplain; Mrs. Edward Reilly, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Glen Sanders, State Custodian; Miss Ruth Duryee, Chairman of Resolutions; Mrs. L. B. Chalmers, Vice Chairman of Press Relations District 3 and Regent of On-ti-ora Chapter, Catskill, New York; Mrs. Carl Crittenden, Past State Historian and Mrs. Henry Sheldon, Past State Custodian. Chapter members attended the Memorial Services for Veterans of all wars at the Presbyterian Church on May 27th at the invitation of the pastor, Rev. Cecil Plumb.

Chapter members were in the parade in Salem on July 4th.

Luetta Eaton, *Registrar*

John Everett Chapter (Columbus, Texas). This year the Chapter is celebrating its Silver Anniversary with Mrs. Walter G. Dick, Organizing Regent. We feel justly proud of her and Mr. J. D. Seymour, well-known Columbus business man. They are the outstanding woman and man of this area for 1955.



"Columbus' outstanding man and woman of 1955" display the plaques they were presented at the Chamber of Commerce annual banquet by President H. P. Meyer (center). They are Mrs. Walter G. Dick and J. D. Seymour.

"Mrs. Dick, Columbus city council member, is serving her second term on the city council and has been active in D.A.R. activities for many years. She has also been active in the library, the Columbus Study Club, the park and the church." (Permission to quote granted by the Colorado County Citizen)

She has served as State Historian, State Parliamentarian, State Chaplain, State Chairman of Americanism, State Chairman of Approved Schools and President of Texas State Officers Club.

Her national offices include National Vice-Chairman D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship and

National Vice-Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee.

She is active in many civic clubs, accepting top leadership in these, as well as serving as councilwoman in the city government. For many years she has served as President of the Woman's Missionary Union of the First Baptist Church as well as teaching an adult Bible class. She is now working with the young people of the church.

Mrs. Dick goes about serving others with a quiet dignity and modesty that demands and receives the love and admiration of all who know her. She has been recognized as "Woman of the Year" by her home city and has made all her years count for God and Country.

Mrs. Rosanne Harrison, *Regent*

Rumford Chapter (Concord, N. H.) observed Conservation Week by planting twelve small birch trees and some evergreen shrubs at the Hannah Dustin Monument at Penacook, N. H.



Shown at the planting in the picture are the State Forester, William Messeck, Jr.; Mrs. Emery I. Lapierre, Past Regent, during whose administration the project was completed; Mrs. Herbert D. Swift of Elkins, N. H., Conservation Chairman in charge of the arrangements and Mrs. Howard Q. Thomas, now Chapter Regent. Mrs. Swift made a brief speech after the opening prayer by the Chaplain, Mrs. William Young, and salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. Lapierre.

Mrs. Swift quoted George Washington as the ideal "Conservationist" who said, "Plant a tree for every tree cut down, so as to leave the world as we found it for those who come after us." She listed a number of famous trees under the boughs of which events of historical importance took place.

Mr. Messeck and Leonard Newman of the State Forestry Department assisted with the planting. Chapter members present included Mrs. Thomas, Regent; Mrs. Lapierre, Past Regent; Mrs. Swift, Conservation Chairman; Mrs. Gerald O. Ackerman; Mrs. Solon R. Baker; Miss Alice L. Dana; Mrs. Paul W. George; Mrs. Robert Henry; Miss Louisa Herbert; Mrs. Paul Amos Mansur; Mrs. Frank W. Marshall; Miss Effie M. Page; Miss Elizabeth A. Parker; Mrs. Alexander J. Rennie; Mrs. George E. Rowell; Mrs. Claude C. Walton and Mrs. William A. Young.

Ruth Lapierre, *Past Regent*

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Mountain Trail Chapter (Harlan, Ky.) honored one of its chapter members and former Regents with a special luncheon meeting in June. The occasion was the presentation of an Award of Merit to Mrs. Eva Green Noel and was made by Mrs. Collis Hudson of Pikeville, past Regent for Kentucky in behalf of the Kentuck organization.



"Award Day" at Mountain Trail Chapter, Harlan, Kentucky—from left—Mrs. Eva Green Noel, who received the award; Mrs. Collis Hudson, who presented it; Mrs. J. B. Jones, presiding Chapter Regent and Mrs. Clark Bailey, Sr., Program Chairman.

Mrs. Noel was Kentucky State Chairman of Americanism in 1952 when she began working with the idea of an "American History Month," which was to be officially proclaimed by the governor and observed throughout the state by schools, colleges, newspapers, radios and churches. The Governor, at that time, Mr. Lawrence Weatherby, approved the plan and issued the proclamation. It has been issued each year since that date with February being the accepted month as so many historic birthdays occur in that particular month. Other states have started similar projects and it is hoped that every State in the Union will eventually adopt an American History month. Old fashioned patriotism may be needed to save this country of ours before many years have passed.

At the luncheon meeting conducted by Mrs. J. B. Jones, Regent and planned by Mrs. Clark Bailey, Sr., Program Chairman, Miss Ruby Carter, long time friend of Mrs. Noel's gave a resume of her life, stressing her work in music. Mrs. Noel has taught music in Harlan for many years; her pupils consistently winning superior ratings in music festivals. Mrs. Hudson, in presenting the award, said it was an award of quality, given for patriotic service rendered over and above the line of duty. Mrs. Noel has been State Consulting Registrar as well as Americanism Chairman. She is a past Regent for the Chapter and is always on call to help or advise various chairmen. It would indeed be hard to visualize our Chapter operating without "Eva" and its members rejoice with her in this well deserved honor.

Mildred Henritze, Publicity Chairman

Rebecca Parke Chapter (Galesburg, Ill.) observed its fifty-fifth anniversary on June 5th at their Chapter House with Mrs. Carlisle Smith, Regent, presiding and presenting guests from Abingdon, Victoria, Knoxville, Monmouth, Peoria, Rock Island and Moline Chapters. Other guests were Mrs. Burl Elliott, Past Vice-President General, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Mrs. William Sweeney, Past Vice-President General, Rock Island; Mrs. Clayton Dunham, State Music Chairman, Glen-

coe; Mrs. George Harbert, State Magazine Advertising Chairman, Rock Island; Miss Ruth McCartney, State Honor Roll Chairman, Milan; Mrs. Milo T. Easton, First Division Director, Peoria, and Mrs. William Wilkins, Past First Division Director, Moline.

Mrs. Smith mentioned twelve Chapter members who have belonged forty years or more including Mrs. N. C. Lescher, Miss Carrie Carroll, Mrs. Orson Judson, Mrs. S. J. Swanson, Miss Bessie Mabel Fuller, Mrs. L. C. Hazen, Mrs. A. W. Potter, Mrs. John Moreland, Mrs. J. R. Troland, Mrs. John Rawles, Mrs. J. H. Waterman and Mrs. Isabell Sutor.

Miss Helen McMackin, Honorary State Regent, Salem, made the anniversary address complimenting the Chapter for its fifty-five years of achievement and promotion of state and national projects. She said in part, "We are the only nation with a constitution under God and as long as we remain a Christian nation we are secure. However, it is imperative that D.A.R. members keep constant watch, supervision and care; beware of undesirable organizations, study and understand legislative bills in order to promote only those which will keep our country secure. Remain devoted to the principles of our National Society. Inspired by those sound principles of patriotism, our country will be a constant beacon of light and an example of honesty and fairness to the entire world."



Looking at Chapter Charter are left to right: Mrs. Milo T. Easton, Peoria, First Division Director; Miss Helen McMackin, Salem, Honorary State Regent & Past Librarian General; Mrs. Carlisle Smith, Knoxville, Chapter Regent. Standing: Mrs. L. C. Hazen and Mrs. John R. Moreland, both Honorary Regents of local Chapter.

A historical review of the fifty-five years of Chapter activities was directed by Mrs. Moreland and Mrs. Hazen. Mrs. Moreland told of the founding of the Chapter in 1901 giving much credit to the organizing Regent, Mrs. Edith Cole Colville, and her daughter, Mrs. Lescher, who is the only living charter member.

Special praise was awarded Mrs. Ella Parke Lawrence, who served as State Regent and who was known as the "Mother of the Illinois Flag," because of her influence in having it designed. Mrs. Moreland had on display the Chapter Charter, the first year book and various pictures as she covered the work of the first twelve Regents concluding with her own regency, 1924-26.

Mrs. Hazen continued with the account of her term 1926-27 and called upon all other Regents

to summarize important happenings of their terms in office. Those taking part were Mrs. Chris Wallace, Mrs. H. P. Bagley, Mrs. Dwight Baetty, Mrs. A. W. Potter, Mrs. Arthur Carrier, Mrs. O. B. Read, Mrs. L. S. Pappmeier, Mrs. H. B. Behringer and Mrs. Carlisle Smith. Mrs. Hazen gave reports for those not able to attend.

Mrs. Arthur Carrier, Press Chairman

Marshalltown Chapter (Marshalltown, Iowa). A new American Flag, given by our Chapter, now enhances the main entrance to Riverview Park in Marshalltown. The Flag was given to the Chapter by a past Regent, Mrs. T. F. Wise and was presented the morning of July fourth by the Regent, Mrs. George Short. She is shown in the picture presenting the Flag to Park Custodian, E. C. Porter who reverently raised the flag on the pole. Others in the picture are left to right. Mesdames L. F. Bosch, Vice Regent; R. L. Bryant; G. R. White; G. C. Bechtel; and D. L. Turner.

Mrs. L. F. Bosch
Press Relations Chairman



Presidio Chapter (San Francisco, Cal.) was organized 21 years ago at the Presidio, a military post, whose own history is inextricably woven into that of early California and San Francisco. Our March anniversary, traditionally, honored our Charter Members—Miss Blanche Stevens, Miss May Chapin, Mesdames Clara Davis, Oswin Gerhardt, and Charles Rost, Jr.

Mrs. Ruth Law Oliver, Regent, graciously welcomed other guests of honor—Mrs. O. George Cook, State Regent-elect; Mrs. Bruce Livingston Canaga, Past State Regent, now Chaplain General; and the following retiring State Officers: Mrs. Gene Hassler, Assistant Chaplain, Mrs. Everett Grimes, Historian; and Mrs. Charles Rost, Jr., Librarian.

Mrs. Cook spoke briefly of the Chapter's splendid record and congratulated them for making the Gold Honor Roll. She expressed the conviction the Chapter would continue its devotion and support to National and State projects. Mrs. Canaga gave a delightful resume of State Conference and Mrs. Berthel Henning, first delegate, gave a concise report of that phase which dealt with California's educational problems.

Our Community Project, San Francisco's Laguna Honda Home for the Aged, was reported on by Mrs. Joseph Cooley. At Thanksgiving,

yarn and clothing was given; Christmas, 250 gaily wrapped gifts were contributed; February, a party was held in the Senile Ward, cupcakes and fruit juice (a rare and welcome treat) being served. Easter was recognized by special gifts and plans were being formulated for observance of Mother's Day for some 75 mothers who have neither relatives nor friends to honor them. Gifts will be personal, such as colorful scarfs, handkerchiefs, and toilet articles which the hospital does not provide.

Another project reported as completed was a \$100.00 contribution to the State Librarian's special program during the term of office of Mrs. Charles Rost, Jr., a Presidio Chapter member. This gift was expended in genealogical books and microfilming historical records.

Mrs. Edwin Nicolls, Past Regent, showed colored pictures of her recent 10 months in Europe. The films were extensive in scope, professional in composition and editing, catching much of the beauty, culture, and legend of Europe, thus proving a delightful and educational travelogue.

The day closed by serving a lovely tea and cutting the beautifully decorated Regent's cake, another tradition of the Chapter.

Lillian Franck Kyes, Vice Regent-elect

Alamosa Chapter (Alamosa, Colo.). A history of pianos and selections on a treasured piano in the home of Mrs. R. G. Brown, were highlights of a meeting of Alamosa Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held Saturday at the Brown home. Mrs. W. W. Platt was assistant hostess.

Miss Glennys Rugg, assistant professor of music at Adams State College, gave a history of the piano as a musical instrument, and stated that Mrs. Brown's piano was a fine example of rare and outstanding instruments. She pointed out that there are a number of such treasured instruments in the San Luis Valley, which is unusual. Mrs. Brown's piano was brought to Colorado by ox cart from Wisconsin, and was left to Mrs. Brown as a heirloom a year ago. Miss Rugg played selections from the opera, "The Indian Princess," by John Nelson Baker, with musical scores by John Bray.



At the piano—Miss Rugg and standing beside her is Mrs. R. G. Brown.

(Continued on page 846)

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Genealogical Department

SOME TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

At Childers Chapel Cemetery, Located Between Selma and Summerfield in Dallas County, Alabama

BY B. M. MILLER CHILDERS

In memory of M. Louisa wife of Dr. C. C. Billingslea, born August 12, 1812 and died November 22, 1850.

Jacqueline Louisa King, wife of Dr. C. B. Moore, born October 26, 1827. Died, January 13, 1913.

Dr. Clement Billingslea Moore, born October 22, 1816, died May 17, 1896.

Sacred to the memory of Hon. George Clark King, a native of Bertie County, North Carolina, who was born July 20th, 1797 and departed this life October 20, 1840, aged 43 years and 3 months.

Sacred to the memory of Rev. Wm. A. Rice of the Alabama Conference. Died March 9, 1892, age about 40 years.

Thomas Williams Barker, born in Richmond, Va., December 1815, died October 15, 1877.

Martha Elizabeth consort of T. W. Barker, born January 20, 1823, died August 1, 1878.

In memory of my husband, John U. Jackson, who departed this life November 10, 1859 and was 58 years, 5 months and 15 days old.

In memory of Henry C. Ivey, born February 3, 1814, died August 7, 1853. Aged 39 years, 6 months and 4 days.

Sacred to the memory of John M. Ivey who was born December 14, 1809 and departed this life February 25, 1845.

Sacred to the memory of Turner Ivey who was born September 9, 1779 and departed this life July 27th, 1837, aged 57 years, 10 months and 18 days.

Sacred to the memory of our Mother Sarah Ivey who was born March 2, 1784 and departed this life May 21, 1866, aged 82 years, 2 months and 19 days.

J. F. Starr, son of Rev. J. W. and Hannah Starr, died November 25, 1856, aged 28 years.

In memory of Rebecca J. Norwood who departed this life February 2, 1855.

To the memory of Eugene L. Norwood, born March 5, 1827 and died May 23, 1846.

Sacred to the memory of Rev. Daniel H. Norwood, born 13th, November 1802. Died 11th, February 1844.

Sacred to the memory of James Norwood who departed this life, January 26, 1835, aged 64 years, 10 months and 15 days.

In memory of Robert Sturdivant who was born in Dinwiddie County, Virginia on the 28th day of July 1789 and departed life 21st day of December 1856, aged 67 years, 4 months and 23 days.

Sacred to the memory of Ann Harrison, wife of Derrell Harrison, died February 8th, 1847, aged 57 years 2 months and 10 days.

Sacred to the memory of Mary Walsh Harrison, who departed this life May 11, 1841. Aged 23 years and 9 months. My sister.

In memory of Sarah Ann Leak, born April 26th, 1818, died September 25th, 1853.

In memory of Noel Pitts, born December 17, 1797, again September 5, 1817, died July 11, 1874.

In memory of Clarinda Dunn, wife of N. Pitts, born 1802, again 1817, died 1842.

In memory of Henrietta M., wife of Robert English and daughter of Noel and Clarinda Pitts, who was born July 25th, 1830, and died November 4th, 1850, aged 20 years, 3 months and 9 days.

Robert B. English, born April 30, 1815. Died February 1, 1855, aged 39 years and 9 months.

In memory of Ellen Rutherford, wife of William Rutherford, born in Washington County, Georgia, died in Selma, November 1868, aged 74 years.

In memory of William Rutherford who departed this life on the 3rd of May 1844, in the 57th year of age.

In memory of Richard O., son of Benjamin I. and Martha Harrison, born November 21, 1839, died October 11, 1841 age 1 year 10 months and 20 days.

In memory of Childers son of Benjamin I. and Martha Harrison, born January 7, 1835, died September 15, 1836, aged 1 year, 8 months and 8 days.

In memory of Richard L., son of George and Elizabeth Childers, died May 17, 1839, age 7 years, 6 months and 20 days.

In memory of Elizabeth, wife of George Childers who died in the triumph of a living faith, September 8th, 1851 in the 58th year of her age.

Sacred to the memory of George Childers, born in Washington County, Georgia, September 28th, 1792, resided in Dallas County, Alabama and died in the City of Mobile, January 24th, 1853.

Sacred to the memory of Sarah S. Jordan, wife of Henry Jordan, born October 15, 1788, died October 17, 1845.

In memory of George W. Blanks who was born January 3rd, 1820, and died February 27, 1843. My brother.

In memory of our child Alice Caroline 2nd daughter of T. H. and Mary J. Lee, born September 4, 1842, and died August 3rd, 1847 aged 4 years and 11 months.

Sacred to the memory of William Henry Jordan, son of Henry and Sarah S. Jordan born March 9, 1814, died April 7, 1845, aged 31 years and 28 days.

Sacred to the memory of Marion P. Jordan daughter of Henry and Sarah S. Jordan, born February 5, 1823, died August 29, 1844, aged 21 years 6 months and 24 days.

To the memory of Marion Louise, infant daughter of Albert G. and Hannah D. Jordan, who died August 10th, 1843.

Richard, son of W. P. and M. M. Swift was born July 17, 1842 and departed this life same day.

Thomas Marion, son of W. P. and M. M. Swift, was born January 28, 1841 and died September 15, 1842.

Martha J. Harrison died January 31, 1843, aged 27 years, 10 months and 21 days.

Sacred to the memory of Elvira M. Pinson, wife of John C. Sims, born December 11th, 1812 died January 7, 1837.

Here lies the body of Georgia Ann M. daughter of William and Ellen Rutherford, born December 27, 1828, and died October the 8th, 1836, aged 7 years, 9 months and 11 days.

Here lies the body of Laura Elizabeth, daughter of William and Ellen Rutherford, born July 13, 1832, and died October 5th, 1836, aged 4 years, 2 months and 21 days.

Sacred to the memory of John C. Sims, son of Edward and Isabella Sims, born May 25th, 1806, died August 24th, 1836.

Sacred to the memory of Isabella L. Sims, daughter of John C. and Elvira M. Sims, born April 28th, 1832, died August 21st, 1836.

In memory of George W. son of George and Elizabeth Childers, died September 28, 1834, age 43 days.

In memory of Thomas W., son of George and Elizabeth Childers, died October 2, 1824, aged 11 years, and 20 days.

In memory of Thomas Wimberly, son of W. R. and S. A. Macon who was born December 14th, 1838, and died same day, our son.

In memory of Mary Jane, daughter of Wm. R. and S. A. Macon who died December 27th, 1839, aged 2 days, our daughter.

In memory of Augustus Colclough, son of Wm. R. and S. A. Macon, who was born September 27th, 1840 and died same day, our son.

Sacred to the memory of William Richard Macon, son of Warner and Elizabeth Macon and husband of Sarah Ann Macon, died September 3rd, 1847, age 30 years 4 months and 6 days.

In memory of Edward W. Marks, a native of Virginia, born August 17, 1804, died September 28, 1866, aged 62 years, 1 month and 11 days.

Martha Ann Marks, daughter of Caleb and Mary Tate, born January 29, 1820, died November 4, 1897, aged 76 years 2 months and 25 days.

Seaborn Augustus Driver, born December 2, 1829, died March 13, 1894.

In memory of Mrs. Fidelia Douglas, second wife of Rev. A. H. Mitchell, born in Conn. January 2, 1812, moved to New York in 1828, and to Alabama in 1836, died April 15, 1891.

Rev. A. H. Mitchell, born October 15, 1807, died October 3, 1903.

In memory of Mrs. Jane Arabella Mitchell, wife of the Rev. A. H. Mitchell and daughter of John Rochelle, born 22 November 1815, and died suddenly of nervous apoplexy on the 7th day of May 1847.

In memory of Col. Robert A. Baker, died December 20, 18—, aged 60 years.

In memory of Robert M. Tate, son of Caleb and Mary Tate, born October 22, 1807, died September 10, 1874, age 66 years 10 months and 18 days.

Sacred to the memory of John Hall, who was born April 23, 1770 and died February 10, 1825, aged 54 years 9 months and 17 days.

In memory of Mary, consort of Isaac Moore, born October 14th, 1788 died March 20th, 1856.

In memory of Isaac Moore, a native of N. C. born November 17, 1782, died Nov. 24, 1853.

Martha Jane Goldsby born March 28th, 1828, died November 27, 1833.

Thornton B. Goldsby was born September 14th, 1796 and died September 4, 1858.

Mrs. Sarah W. Goldsby wife of Thornton B. Goldsby was born November 25, 1801, died July 27th, 1862.

Estelle Carson John, born July 15, 1848, died August 5, 1883.

Thomas B. Carson, Born September 1, 1818, died March 5th, 1850.

Eliza Frances Grey, eldest daughter of Thornton B. and Sarah W. Goldsby. Born April 29, 1821, died July 12, 1872.

Our baby, Fannie Grey, only child of Ben Edwards and Eliza F. Grey, died February 25, 1860, aged 10 1/2 months.

In memory of my husband, Dr. E. R. Childers, born September 6th, 1819 and died February 10th, 1857.

Amanda Melvina Pinson, wife of Dr. E. R. Childers, born October 29, 1823, died July 13, 1863.

In the memory of Hannah, wife of James Norwood, born April 20, 1780, and died June 28, 1849.

Here lies the Body of Georgia Ann Augusta, daughter of Col. Joab and Caroline Pinson, born the 5th of November 1832, and died the 14 of September 1844.

Leonidas Pinson, son of E. R. and Amanda Pinson Childers, born November 2, 1842, and died August 28, 1853.

Virgil Etheldred son of E. R. and Amanda Pinson Childers, born May 23, 1854, and died November 24, 1854.

In memory of Sabrina, daughter of Col. Joab and Caroline M. Pinson, who was born October 5, 1829, and died September 23, 1856.

Amanda, daughter of Erasmus and Amanda Childers, born August 24, 1856 and died January 22, 1857.

To the memory of our father, Rev. John H. Montgomery, born December 15, 1811, died August 3, 1863, aged 51 years, 7 months and 18 days.

To the memory of our Mother, Hannah E. Moore, wife of Rev. John H. Montgomery, born November 14, 1807, died October 22, 1893, aged 85 years, 11 months and 8 days.

In memory of Louisa Lamar, wife of Abner McGehee, born November 4th, 1807, and died May 26th, 1864.

In memory of Wiley P. Swift, son of John Swift, was born April 24th, married Mary M. Childers April 2nd, 1840, died November 2nd, 1859, aged 47 years, 6 months and 9 days.

Carrie Maude Pinson, wife of Morgan S. Cleveland, was born September 5, 1834, and died May 10th, 1860.

Mary Alice Ellis, wife of E. R. Childers, born February 18, 1854, died October 8, 1878.

Sacred to the memory of Major Caleb M. Tate, died September 15, 1841, aged 58 years and 18 days.

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Sacred to the memory of Mary Tate, consort of Major Caleb M. Tate, died January 12, 1838, aged 48 years, 6 months and 14 days.

Caroline Matilda Dunn, wife of Joab Pinson, born April 18, 1798, died June 30, 1882.

Here lies the body of Col. Joab Pinson, born January 27, 1783, died August 15, 1837.

STATE OF ALABAMA:

COUNTY OF DALLAS:

I. W. Tarver Rountree, Jr., a Notary Public in and for the State of Alabama, at Large, do hereby certify the foregoing, consisting of five pages, to be and contain a true and correct copy and exemplification of the above tombstone inscriptions.

Witness my hand and the seal of my office this the 12th day of July, 1955.

W. Tarver Rountree, Jr.,
Notary Public, State at Large



Queries

Wilson-McFarland—Wt. inf. on "Big" John Wilson Sr., b. Apr. 16, 1729, Londonderry, Ireland, d. Aug. 2, 1811, Acworth, N.H. Mar. in 1754 to Margaret McFarland, b. 1727, d. July 1, 1812, Acworth. What yr. did "Big" John arrive in Londonderry, N.H. from Londonderry, Ireland?

Will pay for auth. inf. regarding his activities —civil or military such as Indian skirmishes or wars prior to Jan. 1775. Also inf. on his wife's family history, including where she was born.—Dorothy Wilson Richardson, Riverside Orchard, Monitor, Wash.

Cranston-Rogers-Stowell-Neally—Who were pars. of Sally Cranston and Elias Rogers who mar. and lived Ashfield, Mass.? Had dau. Sibyl, mar. Eliphalet P. Stowell, 1804, at Plainfield, Mass.

Wt. inf. on Matthew Neally who lived Chenango Co. N.Y. 1791, mar. Elizabeth ____? Their son, William J. mar. Polly ____? They lived Canona and Bath, N.Y. 1826.—Mrs. Orville P. Loper, R.R. 4, Box 130, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

Loeffler/Leffler—Wt. inf. on this family of Wheeling, West Va. Wt. anc. of Charles Loeffler (who mar. Catherine Prayer in 1862) and name of village in Germany where he was born. Cor. invited.—Mrs. Martha Barner, PO Box 33223, Los Angeles 33, Calif.

Gross-Brennanan—Wt. anc. of Jacob Gross, b. Jan. 1, 1810 and wife, Leah Brenneman, b. Jan. 20, 1808 (both b. Dauphin Co. Pa.) Mar. Feb. 27, 1831. Both d. in Zanesfield, Ohio. Was Jacob gr.son of Capt. John Gross?—Mrs. R. W. Scott, 410 Wellman Ave. S.E., Massillon, Ohio.

Troxell—Wt. inf. on date of mar. of Jacob Troxell (son of John and Margaret Harpole Troxell, who had 10 ch.) also last name of his wife, date of her b. d. etc. Their dau. Elizabeth mar. Abner Eachus, Sept. 5, 1816 in Madison Co. Ohio and their son, John Wesley Eachus, b. Oct. 4, 1829, is my maternal grfa.

John Troxell, Rev. Sol. (Fa. of Jacob) is bur. in Madison Co. nr. London, Ohio. Enlisted July 19, 1776, serv. 7 yrs. as priv. in Capt. Henry Hardman's Co. Frederick Co. Md. Family rec. Md. Archives Vol. 18 page 51.—Mrs. Charles O. Thompson, 64 Logan Ave., London, Ohio.

Lair/Lear—Wt. pars. of Edward Lair, b. Dec. 14, 1844, of Parksville, Sullivan Co. N.Y. Mar. Mary Campbell Jan. 23, 1871 at Warren, Pa. Was he desc. from the Lair (who fought in Rev.) who mar. Sarah Ross in 1776. Cor. welcome.—Mrs. P. E. McGuire, 2417 McKinley Dr., Ventura, Calif.

Hancock—Wt. date of b. mar. names of pars. of Caleb Hancock, who lived in Sussex Co. Del. at time of birth of his son, Micajah on Jan. 9, 1788. Micajah, who was my gr.gr.fa., was a vet of War 1812, mar. Mary Long in Del. Moved to Jefferson Co. Ohio, with his wife and fa. Caleb. Was John Hancock, Signer of Declaration of Independence fa. of Caleb?—Mrs. Irene Hancock McArtor, 1022 Laclede St., Trenton, Mo.

Wilcox (-en, -son) Family-Bryant-Shields
Collier—Wt. inf. on following:

Grayton Bryant, son of Jeremiah and Martha (Plummer) Bryant, b. 1814, Ky. Moved to Calif.

Andrew Jackson Wilcoxson, son of William and Catherine (Wilcoxson) Wilcoxson, b. in Ky. ca 1852, mar. Nancy Payne.

Edward Shields mar. June 7, 1792, Elizabeth Wilcocks in Madison Co. Ky.

William Irvine Bryant, son of William Bryant who mar. July 6, 1848, Mary Martin at Bloomfield, Iowa.

William Stewart Bryant, son of Andrew J. and Maggie (McCall) Bryant, removed to Calif. fr. Wapello Co. Iowa in 1850.

Alfred Reno, mar. Aug. 30, 1820, Caldwell Co. Ky., Elizabeth Wilcox.

George Shields, son of John R. and Deborah (Bryant) Shields, rem. Mo. to Wapello Co. Iowa, 1846.

John Collier, mar. Shelby Co. Ky. Dec. 12, 1825, Emily Wilcox, dau. of Isaac and ____? Wilcox.

Ezekiel Wilcockson d. 1827/8, Clark Co. Ky. Is he the Ezekiel who mar. Polly Barger, Jan. 7, 1819 Adair Co. Ky. or is the latter the son of one who d. 1827/8?

Isaac Wilcoxson mar. May 25, 1797, Clark Co. Ky. Rebecca White (b. Nov. 12, 1773) dau. Caleb and Rebecca (____) White.—Mrs. Ford Wulfeck, 51 Park Ave., Naugatuck, Conn.

Marshall—Wt. inf. on mar. date and when they came to America of James Marshall and wife Lydia, Chester Co. Pa. until 1787. Moved to Trumbull Co. Ohio 1806 fr. Huntington Co. Pa. Their ch: William b. 1775, mar. Rachel McElroy; Hannah mar.? Loutzinhizer; Isaac b. 1785, mar. Jane McGee; James Jr. b. 1787, mar. Margaret ____?; Elizabeth b. 1789, mar. Andrew Calhoun; Benjamin b. 1791 mar. Jane McKinley; Lydia b. 1796 mar. Robert Gibson; Mary b. 1806 mar. John McKinley.—Mrs. Marilyn M. Earl, 412 Belvedere Blvd., Silver Spring, Md.

Massey-Wade-Pollard-King—Wt. inf. & name of pars. of Minerva Massey, b. Feb. 2, 1818, d. May 10, 1885 Beall Springs, Ga., who mar. Col. Augustus Beall of Beall Springs, Warren Co. Ga. Apr. 6, 1838 in Warren Co. Ga. Ch: Frances Ermine, Julius, Oliver, Augusta Ann, Missouri Amazon, Elizabeth, Augustus Beall and Anna. Who were pars. of Minerva Massey? Elizabeth Mott and T.J. The Masseys were said to have come from N.C. to Ga. and from

France to this country. Want proof and dates. Who were Elizabeth Mott's parents?

Wt. inf. on Mary E. Wade, called "Polly Wade," b. July 5, 1811, d. Dec. 29, 1893 in Cleburn, Johnson Co. Texas. Want date she mar. William Ramsey of Calloway Co. Ky. Moved to Newton Co. Ark. where he who had been sheriff of Calloway Co. Ky. Later Legislator of 10th Assembly in Ark. for Newton Co. 1854. By 1860 they moved to Gonzales Co. Texas and then to Tarrant Co. and Johnson Co. where they died. Ch: J. J. Ramsey, Emeline, (Stinnett) Mary Catherine (Owens) William, (in Forrest's Cavalry d. 1866) Samuel P. Ramsey, Martha Ramsey (Metze), Josephine (House), Benjamin Franklin R. Kansas (Wood). The late Judge Wm. Ramsey of Dallas, a dexc. also Sam Ramsey Carruthers who attended Cornell Univ. excelled in sports. Yuma, Ariz. rancher. Wades and Ramseys are said to have lived in Wadesboro, N.C. Family bible burned, some rec. being established from other sources. Who were Mary's pars.? Who were William Ramsey's pars.?

Wt. inf. on David Peoples Pollard, b. Mar. 7, 1837, Cobb Co. Ga. d. Dec. 9, 1912, Johnson Co. Texas where he had lived many yrs. Listed in census of Calhoun Co. Ala. 1860, nr. Kemp Creek. Mar. 1855 to Frances Minerva Liggett, whose mother was a Holland. Frances b. Aug. 26, 1835, Holland, Ga. nr. Rome, d. Dec. 19, 1911, Texas. They had 5 ch: Betty, William S. and David Onan, b. in Cobb Co. Ga., and twins, Nathan Perry and Wylie Perry Pollard, b. in Maury Co. Tenn. nr. Columbia. David Peoples said to have been the son of David Onan Pollard and Elizabeth Strong Pollard, both of Ga. and related to the Pollards of Cedartown, Ga. (Rosston Whatley Pollard, James Thornton and others in that family.) Rosston migrated to Mineral Wells, Tex. Thornton to Greenville or Lone Oak, Tex. David O. remained in Ga. but no rec. to prove David O. & Elizabeth pars. or their linking to Pennsylvania Co. Virginia Pollards. David Peoples Pollard, C.S.A. Vol. Ala. 5th Batt. Co. B. Union Prisoner, Chester, Pa. His bros. John and Lewis were also in C.S.A. and d. in Tex. His two sisters, Jane and Nancy, remained in Ga. One died at 16 yrs. the other mar. but whom?

Wt. dates on desc. of James Carswell King, atty. b. Sept. 7, 1835, Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ga. mar. Frances Ermine Beall Baker (widow with one son) June 8, 1868 dau. of Col. Augustus Beall. James C. King, son of Michael Thomas King b. in Bertie Co. N.C. also lived in Fayette Co. N.C. mar. Jane Elinor Carswell (dau. of James Alexander Carswell and Levinia Rhodes) Oct. 26, 1834. Michael T. (son of John Thomas King) b. —? lived in Charleston S.C. before going to Fayette Co. and Bertie Co. thence to Jefferson Co. Ga. in early pioneer days. He is said to have mar. —? Allen, sister of a prominent Missionary. There are two Wm. Rufus Kings in the family—does this line belong to that famous line of Kings? John Thomas King and Michael King died Sept. 12, 1878 and 1822 respectively (no proof—only supposed to have been copied from family bibles). Will exch. rec. on King line for any inf. on this line mentioned.—Mrs. Clarence Owens Pollard, Silver Stag Ranch, Box 75, Star Route, Hemet, Calif.

Eberly-Elgin—Wt. inf. on ancs. of Jacob Eberly, b. 1793 in Ky. mar. Catherine Elgin in Woodford Co. Nov. 1818. He was son John Eberly, whose heirs listed in division of land were: Elizabeth, mar. Edmund Burks; Catherine, mar. Williamson Briscoe; Susan, mar. Nathaniel Daniel, all of Shelby Co.; John; Henry; Margaret, mar. Lambert Banta; William; Jacob; Polly, mar. Floyd Burks, all of Mercer Co. Corr. invited.—Mrs. J. H. Hoskinson, 213 West Apache St., Norman, Okla.

Jefferson-Franklin-Fleming—Wt. inf. on which dtr. or gdtr. of Field Jefferson mar. William Barney, b. abt. 1760 in Md.

Which bro. of Ben Franklin had son or g-son James Smith Franklin, b. abt. 1795 in Pa.

Who were pars. Jane Fleming, b. Va. Apr. 3, 1778. Had a bro. James. Migrated to Ky. with family when 7 yrs. old.—Mrs. H. G. Oelklaus (Maude McClure), 2021 Prairie Ave., Quincy, Ill.

Jenkins-Hayes-Cravens-Parker-King—Wt. inf. on b. mar. and d. of George Washington Jenkins and his anc. Think he d. Lebanon Jct. Ky. Wife, Priscilla Ann Hayes, b. —?, d. 1853 Lebanon Jct. Ky. Son was Jeremiah Franklin.

Want inf. on anc. John Cravens & wife, Mary Carlyle, b. Va. June 20, 1773, d. Aug. 17, 1866 in Memphis, Mo.

Also anc. Thomas Parker b. 1760, d. 1828 mar. Elsie Marshall prior 1790. Served in Rev. as Ensign, Wm. Sanford's Co. 2nd. Va. Regiment com. by Col. Alex. Spotswood. Rec. from War Dept. Heitman p. 426.

Want inf. on anc. Joshua King b. abt. 1710 Va. wife's name Hannah, moved to Ky. d. there. Ch: Jesse, George, Silas, Jno, Rachel, Susan, Elizabeth, Jane, Sarah.—Mrs. W. B. Haselmire, 1380 South Clayton, Denver 10, Colo.

Creech-McCreary-Lee-Stanfield-Stanley—Wt. inf. on dates & places of b. & mar. Joshua Creech, d. abt. 1840, (had bros. David, Charles, sister Sarah) mar. Mrs. Sarah (Bryan) Roberts (wid. Richard Roberts) Barnwell Co. S.C. abt. 1806, moved Laurens Co. Ga. 1810-11. Ch: Charles Pinckney, b. abt. 1807 S.C.; David Bryan, b. July 2, 1811 Ga. and Sarah who had two or three ch. by 1st husband, one Richard Roberts. Who were pars. Joshua Creech & Sarah Bryan? Sarah d. abt. 1836 Mont. Co. Ga.

Adam or John Adam McCreary, b. 96 or Barnwell Dist. S.C. abt. 1770. Lived Barnwell Dist. from 1796-1820. Wife Susannah and/or Mary. Moved Conecuh Co. Ala. abt. 1821, d. 1844. Who were pars. Adam, where & when b. When & whom did he mar. Ref. requested.

Joel Lee b. Jan. 4, 1773 near Smithfield, N.C. d. Oct. 21, 1862 Conecuh Co. Ala. mar. Media Lassiter who was aged 79 at death Jan. 1, 1852. Moved to Ala. 1817. Who were their pars. and when were they mar.? Dates on Media also needed. Joel Lee, son of Martha (Blackmon) Lee, d. Johnston Co. N.C. 1815.

Thomas Stanfield (Wife Elizabeth —) d. Halifax Co. Va. 1796-7. William Wiley (Wife Eleanor —) d. same place 1782-3. Dau. Frances Stanfield mar. son, George Wiley, moved Wilkes or Green Co. Ga. abt. 1800. Data on Thomas Stanfield, William Wiley & wives needed.

Sands Stanley, b. abt. 1742, New Bern Dist. N.C. mar. Zilphia Edwards (b. abt. 1750, d.

Mar. 31, 1808) d. after 1769 between Feb. 26, 1796 & Dec. 1799 Darlington Co. S.C. Want inf. on forebears either Sands or Zilphia (bros. Theophilus, Henry, Thomas: sisters Elizabeth Harper, Molly Hill, Nancy Sheppard). Any inf. with refs. requested.—Miss Blanche L. McCreary, 6307 Linden Lane, Dallas 30, Texas.

Jennings-Martin-Pyles/Piles-Moore—Want inf. dec. of Zachariah Piles who rec'd pension Aug. 29, 1833 for ser. Va. Mil. Rev. War at which time he was 77 yrs. old. His will probated 1845 named wife, Susannah. Was father of 11 ch. (not listed in order of birth) Zachariah, Jr.; Elisha, b. 1793 d. Mar. 12, 1876; Joshua; Uriah; John, b. Feb. 24, 1795 d. Feb. 5, 1874. Following ch. by 2nd wife, Sarah, whom he mar. 1794, d. 1862: Hannah mar. Sine; Elijah; Nancy mar. Park; Rebecca mar. Cornday; Catherine mar. Stull; Sarah mar. Eddy.

Zachariah Piles/Pyles Sr. was son of Joshua & settled in Va. or W. Va. Wou. like to corr. with any of this family. John Piles, son of Zack, believed to be gr. grfa. Wife's name was Margaret Moore, dau. of Philip Moore of Va., W. Va. or Pa. They had 5 ch; (Philip Moore, war 1812).

Hiram & William Piles who enlisted Civil War July 4, 1861 in Morgantown, W. Va. mustered out Wheeling, W. Va. 1864. Hiram mar. Columbia Fannie Jennings of Haymarket, Va. (or vicinity) in Buckhannon, West Va. Aug. 4, 1864. Hiram had sisters, Miranda mar. Masters; Eme-line Sines; Elizabeth; and Cousins, Hiram; Hillery; William; John and Drucilla Pyles. Some of these people lived in or around Morgantown and Fairmont, West Va., Dunkard Creek, Hen-flint, Pedlers Run and in Pa. Wou. like to hear from members of these families.—Mrs. J. M. Godwin, 6704 Walnut Ave., Merchantville 8, N.J.

Lockwood-Crissey—Wt. names and dates of pars. of Samuel Lockwood, mar. Susan Jennings, lived Westport, Conn., d. 1868, bur. Greenfarm Cem. Their dau. Hannah Jennings Lockwood mar. William Henry Crissey, b. 1828 in West-chester Co., N. Y. He was son of Alvah Crissey b. 1797 who mar. Julia Ann Tuttle of Tarry-town, N.Y. Wt. names and dates of pars. of Alvah Crissey and any other inf. showing service in Rev. Need inf. to complete papers for D.A.R. membership.—Mrs. Herbert L. Moore, 561 North Church, Decatur, Ill.

Worrall/Worrell-Evans-Howard—From will of Tacy Worrall, Newtown Twp. Del. Co. Pa. 1810. "She had two sons, Curtis & Isaiah, a sister, Ann Worrall & niece, Seenth Darby." What was Tacy Worrall's maiden name? What was her hus-band's name and anc.? Mar. data? Curtis Worrall (Worrell) mar. Mary Howard, Apr. 1815.

Wt. inf. on Perry Howard mar. Elizabeth Evans (b. Oct. 10, 1776) 1793. She was dau. Daniel Evans, Rev. Soldier. Which Daniel Evans? Who was Daniel Evans' wife? Wish anc. both Daniel & wife, births, mar., deaths for D. A. R. membership.—Mrs. Louis Starkey, P.O. Box 142, East Templeton, Mass.

Stanforth—Want date of d., where b. & pars. names of g. grfa. Richard Stanforth, b. Eng. 1755, fought Rev. War. Wish to hear from desc. who belong to D. A. R.—Eleanor Stanforth White, Green City, Mo.

Gay-McClendon—Wt. inf. & proof, my mother was dau. of Thomas Gay, her mother was Cyn-

this McClendon, her grfa. was Thomas B. Gay. What does the "B" in Gay stand for? We think it stands for Bolling. It is conn. we need to prove that we are desc. of Pocahontas.—Mrs. Grace W. Murphy, Nursery, Texas.

Dorsett—Cortelyou-Allen-Von Allen-Wells—Wt. inf. John Dorsett, b. Jan. 10, 1752, mar. Martha Cortelyou, b. Aug. 15, 1757. Wt. pars. of Martha. Their dau. mar. Abraham Van Pelt, b. Apr. 19, 1802. Wd. like names pars. of Abraham and their b. dates. My family Bible shows birth-dates of John & Martha's ch. but lacking names of to whom they were mar. & their dates of death. Wd. like names of pars. Samuel Von Allen b. Feb. 18, 1809. John Wells mar. Rebecca who was b. 1759-60. Their dau. Joan Maria Wells, mar. Samuel Allen. Wd. app. any inf. as b. & d. cert. & any record of Rev. service of John Wells. I have Samuel Von Allen's Bible. Wd. app. inf. such as date of b. & d.—Mrs. M. W. Terrill, 1227 Robinson Blvd., El Paso, Texas.

Perkins-Marsh—Wt. inf. on James Perkins mar. Sarah Marsh (wid. of John), moved to Tenn. then to Miss. "Patty" mar. Wm. Pierce, moved with her bro. James & family to Miss.

Samuel Perkins b. Jan. 23, 1783, N.C. where? Mar. Elizabeth dau. of Ebenezer & Elizabeth (—) Marsh, moved to Giles Co. Tenn. Ca. 1813-14 where Elizabeth d. Their 6 ch. b. N.C. He mar. 2nd Mrs. Ann (Ussery) Dill. Sam'l names ch. in Will made Oct. 1851 Harden Co. Tenn. He d. June 20, 1853, & is bur. on his home place in Harden Co. Tenn. Hugh M. Perkins (elder ch.) mar. Ann, b. N.C. were ? mar. Tenn. where ?; John G. lived in Miss. & Ark.; Wm. M. b. Jan. 9, 1809 d. Nov. 20, 1888 mar. Emaline Blanton; Ebenezer M. b. Mar. 1, 1810, d. Nov. 9, 1895, Miss. mar. Elizabeth Jane Marsh, dau. Wm. & Jane (Marsh) Ussery. (Memoirs of Miss. Vol. 2 pg. 584) Solomon b. Oct. 8, 1814, d. Feb. 14, 1888 mar. 1st Marinda Caroline Houston, 2nd. Elizabeth Luttrell & 3rd. Miss Blanton. Lucinda Perkins mar. Jack Fowler in Middle Tenn. Ann Ussery had Armandia who mar. Harvey Blackburn Wade; Hardeman moved to Texas. Two daus. still living in Texas. Catherine mar. Wm. T. Davy; Joseph Rushing mar. moved to Kenton, Tenn. Simeon moved to Texas & d. at Sidney. Samuel mar. moved to Texas. Elizabeth Josephine mar. Dr. Hart; Anna mar. Fowler. Data on Marsh & Perkins wanted.

John Perkins, son of Elisha Perkins, was b. Va. Sept. 15, 1733, d. Burke Co. N.C. April 13, 1804, (came to N.C. with his uncle Adam Sherrill in 1747), called "Gentleman John," names in his Will July 1804 Lincoln Co. N.C. his wife, Catherine, & ch.: Ephriam; John; Joseph; Alexander; Eli; Mary Miller & Sarah Snoddy. Gr. dau. Sally Emily Miller; & grch.: Polly; Alfred; John; Elizabeth; & Matilda Perkins; land in S.C. Anson Co. witness were Isaac Lawrence, Alex Lowrance & Jacob Sherrill.

Will of Catherine Perkins, Nov. 25, 1818 filed in Lincoln Co. names ch.: Ephriam; John; Joseph; Alexander; Eli; Mary Miller & Sarah Snoddy. No witness on this Will. Ephriam (son of "Gentleman John" Perkins) was mar. Feb. 1, 1796 to Elizabeth Abernathy and was Senator from Lincoln Co. In 1805 occupying seat of his fa. John Perkins, when he was Senator from Lincoln Co. 1796. Ephriam & Eli were adms. of

their father's estate. Can someone explain why Anson Co. S.C. I found Samuel Perkins in a sale made from Tenn. also mentions land in Anson Co. S.C. What was relationship of Samuel Perkins b. N.C. Jan. 23, 1783 and Gent. John Perkins? Wd. like proof of which son was fa. of Samuel.—Ethel Perkins Melbert, 1105 State St., New Orleans 18, La.

Hayward/Howard (var. spellings) — Want pars. names Minerva Hayward, b. prob. 1790-1800, mar. Jasper Winter—recorded Upton, Mass. Aug. 14, 1814. Believed her to be from surr. towns, Sherborn, Hopkinton, Bellington, Mendon, Douglas.—Mrs. Woodson Coffee, 1603 Madison St., Amarillo, Texas.

Bondurant-Barley—Want pars. Nancy Bondurant who mar. Israel Snead in 1807, Campbell Co. Va. Wd. also like pars. John Barley who mar. Mildred/Martha Snead. Israel & Mildred/Martha Snead were ch. of Evan Snead & Elizabeth (Betsy) Henderson. Want inf. on Rev. Soldier of any of these lines, etc.—Mrs. J. B. Zachry, Jr., Box 505, Jefferson, Texas.

Gelwix-Gilwick-Gelwick-Minter-Menter—My gr. gr. gr. par. Andrew Gilwick & bride, Julia Minter, in 1790 census, York, Pa. In Jeffersonville, Ind. 1806. Julia bur. Portland Cem. Louisville, Ky. Want inf. on all Gelwix & Minters, inc. Capt. Nicholas Gelwix & Lieut. Geo. Gelwix and other Gilwicks & Minters from Pa.—Miss Edna Routh, P.O. Box 176, New Albany, Ind.

Chapters

(Continued from page 840)

Mrs. Clifford Hartman presented a paper on "American Symbols," stressing the great seal of the United States as printed on one dollar bills, and the D.A.R. insignia. Mrs. J. V. Edgmand, regent, conducted the business session. Grape hyacinth from Mrs. Platt's yard, flanked by orchid candles, graced the tea table.

Mrs. Roy B. Heilman
Vice-Regent, Colorado

Fair Forest Chapter (Union, S. C.) celebrated its forty-first anniversary on Tuesday afternoon, May 1st, in the regular meeting at "Merridun," lovely colonial home of Mrs. D. M. Eaves.

Mrs. Phil Flynn, Regent, presided, and the meeting opened with a prayer led by Mrs. L. J. Hames, Chaplain, and Mrs. J. F. Walker led the Flag Salute and American Creed.

Special guests of the afternoon were Mrs. Guy Vaughan of Spartanburg, Historian; and Mrs. J. W. Crowder of Chester, Secretary. Mrs. Vaughan gave an interesting account of the recent Continental Congress in Washington including the results of the elections, resolutions, legislation before Congress, and the many improvements in Continental Hall. Mrs. Crowder told of the D.A.R. work over the State with emphasis on the State Conference held recently at Clemson House. Mrs. Glenn Dunbar presented both women with corsages carrying out D.A.R. colors of blue and white.

A letter was read from the Cowpens Chapter telling of a buffet luncheon and fashion show to be given at "Four Columns Farm," colonial home of Mrs. J. J. Mumms at Landrum on May 9th for the benefit of Tamassee, S. C., Mountain School, D.A.R.

Following the business session, Mrs. Eaves and Miss Fannie Duncan invited the members and guests to the dining room where refreshments were served from an appointed table which was covered with an exquisite hand-embroidered cloth from Venice. Centering the table was a beautiful figurine from Munich, portraying the fine arts and around which roses were placed.

The lighted candles on the birthday cake were blown out with good wishes for the growth and prosperity of the Chapter which was organized in May, 1915, with Mrs. L. J. Hames as organizing Regent and an unusually large number of charter members.

This was the final Chapter meeting for the year 1955-56.

Mrs. Philip Flynn, *Regent*

Owahgena Chapter (Cazenovia, N. Y.) celebrated its sixtieth anniversary with a tea June 20, 1956. Among the guests were Regents and members from twelve other central New York Chapters; New York District VII Director of Finance; State Chairman of Olive Whitman Memorial Fund; Mrs. Kenneth Maybe, State Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. Lyle Howland, National Chairman of Approved Schools.

The Chapter held its first meeting on March 5, 1896. Miss Amanda Dows was appointed first Regent. There have been fifteen Regents succeeding her; the present one is Mrs. Maxwell Hancock.

The records of the Chapter contain some interesting highlights. A flag and flagpole were presented to Cazenovia Public Library and a large boulder of native granite with a bronze tablet was formally presented to the village by the D.A.R. This rugged and unusual rock was unearthed in Cazenovia and its character well typifies the rugged character of all U. S. soldiers who died for the cause of American freedom and in whose memory it was dedicated. It was placed in the Park near the cannon.

In 1932 the Chapter presented an elm tree to Cazenovia Central School in commemoration of the George Washington Bicentennial. This tree, planted on the school's west lawn, is fittingly marked with a bronze tablet mounted on a granite base. Were it not for the exhaustive efforts of the D.A.R., the local graves of dozens of soldiers who fought for our independence in the Revolutionary War would have gone unmarked and unnoticed. A committee traversed this and surrounding counties marking all such soldiers' graves.

The Chapter's sixty years have been fruitful ones, embracing nearly every phase of D.A.R. work.

Mrs. Robert Cochran
Press Relations Chairman

The Editor's Corner

HOW little do we know the personalities of those with whom we do business every day. In my office I have a messenger, a little man in his middle sixties and after the public announcement of my position as editor of this magazine, he took time to tell me how much he had admired the D. A. R. and what it stands for. I found out that he was deeply interested in historical things; that he was a leader of a pack of Cub Scouts and that his wife was interested in Girl Scouts. He was concerned about the lack of regard the people of Boston have for historical markers. He lives in Cambridge, the seat of Harvard University. The natives of Cambridge and East Cambridge have never been too keen about Harvard as an institution—mostly about taxes and municipal affairs. But he told me that what incensed him most, as a little boy, was when some Harvard students placed a tin can on top of the Soldiers Monument in Harvard Square.

And so, the next morning as I walked up the street from the South Station to my office building, I was thinking of what John had said and was looking at the demolition of buildings caused by the erection of the new highway through the heart of the city, when my eyes fell upon a building marked "The Webster House" and then far up I saw a faded hand-painted marker, "This is the house where Daniel Webster lived." I must have passed that building hundreds of times in the last twenty-five years and never noticed it before because on the street level it has been modernized with a very garish liquor store, well advertised. And so one by one these landmarks pass of a day that is done. But a few of us still care.

I was very pleased to receive so many letters from you all over the country tell-



ing me what you wanted in this magazine. Mostly you seem to want more genealogy—balanced genealogy, several of you said. I am happy to announce that Dr. Jean Stephenson, National Chairman of Genealogical Records, will advise me in this connection. Others said more historical articles, especially of New England because so many New England folk pushed westward. But I think our members on the eastern seaboard would also be interested in articles concerning the pioneers of the west. Many others wanted helpful articles about D. A. R. work. You may expect to see articles from our Chairmen and National Officers as they get their committees organized.

Our seasonal activities begin this month. I hope all of our chapter magazine chairmen will get busy at the first meeting. Take a copy of the magazine with you. So many of our members have never seen it! One member wrote me she had been a member twenty years before she had seen a copy or had been asked to subscribe and now she wouldn't be without it. Are there members like that in your chapter?

CUBA MEMBERS SEND ADS TO MAGAZINE

The Havana Chapter of Havana, Cuba, proves its interest in D.A.R. work by sending for this issue \$505.00 worth of fine ads for our Magazine. Much credit is due to Mrs. A. R. Herschmann, Cuba's Chairman for the D.A.R. MAGAZINE Advertising Committee. Mrs. Stephen G. Ryan, Regent.

Cuba

*by Constance Squier Pardo
Vice Regent, Havana Chapter, Cuba*

CUBA, "Pearl of the Antilles," largest island in the West Indies, was discovered by Christopher Columbus, October 28, 1492. It was originally called "Juana"—Cuba being its Indian name.

In 1512 Diego Velasquez established the first capital city at Nuestra Senora de la Asuncion de Baracoa, and became the first governor. Santiago was later the capital of the island until 1592, when the transfer was made to Havana.

A simple fort was built near what is now Havana harbor, and was later replaced by "La Fuerza." This was the home of Hernando de Soto, governor of Cuba, who armed the city for defense against the pirates. In 1539 when de Soto sailed on his expedition to the mainland, he left the government of Cuba to his wife, Dona Isabel de Bobadilla. La Fuerza, begun in 1538 by de Soto, is the oldest habitable building in the New World, and now houses the National Library.

Construction of Morro Castle was begun in 1587, as Havana was for years the prey of pirates, having been sacked and burnt on several occasions. Parts of the original city walls constructed for defense, and the round towers from the top of which the blue sea was scanned for pirate ships, stand as reminders of the problems of by-gone days.

On May 19, 1850, the Lone Star Flag, National Emblem of Cuba today, was first flown to the breeze at Cardenas by Narisco Lopez. The story of Lopez, his defeat and execution, made a marked impression on another of Cuba's heroes, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes. Years later in 1868, de Cespedes marched out of his home in Yara and, with his patriotic associates, launched the shout known as "Grito de Yara," the cry of liberty.

Jose Marti, known as the "Apostle of Freedom," was born in Havana January 28, 1863. Accused by the Spaniards of making slighting remarks about the government, he was arrested and deported to Spain. He escaped in 1874, returning to Cuba in

1878. Exiled again, he went to New York, where he dedicated his life to the cause of Cuban freedom.

Three years after the Spanish-American War, the United States returned Cuba to Cuban rule, with Don Tomas Estrada Palma, a beloved patriot, as president, May 20, 1902. After an intervention due to an uprising, Cuba was again restored to the Cubans in 1909, when General Jose Miguel Gomez became president.

On March 16, 1912, the battleship "Maine" raised from the muddy depths of Havana harbor, was towed outside and buried with appropriate ceremonies in the blue waters of the Gulf. In 1926, Cubans and Americans witnessed the dedication of that historic memorial, the Maine Monument. The two stately marble shafts of the monument are topped by the bronze eagle from the "Maine," and at its base repose two of the mounted guns and two anchor chains from the ship. The flaming torch between the pillars draws attention to the bronze tablet below, on which is inscribed the names of those in whose memory it burns. Havana Chapter places a wreath on the monument each year on February 15th, and members attend the services held in commemoration by Cuban and American officials.

The tomb of Admiral Pierre Claud, Marquis DuQuesne, who was an officer in the French and Spanish navies, and whose last service was as Captain in the United States Navy during the Revolution, was marked with the bronze commemorative tablet presented by Havana Chapter, D.A.R. His grave is decorated by the Chapter on Memorial Day.

Under the government of Don Luis de Las Casas (1790-1796), important industries of sugar, tobacco and coffee were instituted, and continue to this day. Sugar, the most important product of Cuba, is the source of its greatest riches, with tobacco and coffee next. Rice is now being cultivated in increasing amounts, although not

(Continued on page 854)



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National Defense

(Continued from page 831)

means "He (God) has favored our undertakings." The words on the pyramid base "Novus Ordo Seclorum" mean "a new order of ages." The Roman numerals spell out to 1776.

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The Foreword to our 1933 Handbook for National Defense states: "National Defense is the peace program of the Daughters of the American Revolution. National Defense means not only military defense—an adequate Army and Navy—it means the preservation of the Constitution of the United States. It means the preservation of American institutions—Home, School,

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STATE TREASURER OF MISSOURI
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*This page is proudly presented by the members
of the Kansas City Chapter.*

State Activities

(Continued from page 834)

ford who is buried in a still-unmarked grave in Mount Vernon Cemetery near Philadelphia. Miss Sanford, formerly English professor at the University of Minnesota, is the author of the "Apostrophe to the Flag" which was given by her at the National Congress the day before she passed on.

On Friday, Mrs. Sherman B. Watson of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee of the N.S.D.A.R. was the honored guest. Good Citizens from fifty-one Minnesota High Schools were also guests for the entire day. They were taken to various points of interest in the twin cities and at the annual banquet each girl was introduced to the assembly.

Speaker for the banquet was Mr. Andrew N. Johnson of Minneapolis, Danish consul, whose wife is a deceased D.A.R. member and to whom he dedicated his address. He emphasized the importance of realizing the responsibility which rests on each one who is a citizen of this great country and spoke of the economic influence of the smaller European countries upon our own.

Among the resolutions adopted at the Conference are the following: Opposition to World Government; Approval of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act; Urge adoption of a simplified Bricker Amendment; Urge the U. S. Senate to review the Status of Forces Treaty; Urge Congress to validate, without further delay, our rightful claims in the Antarctica; Urge the neutrality of the United States in all respects in the Israel-Egyptian-Arabian-Syrian conflict; Urge the Legislature to assume greater responsibility for the welfare of Minnesota Indians; Urge that at least one course in American History be required for graduation from all colleges and universities.

Sibley and Faribault Houses and Sibley Tea House are owned and operated by the Minnesota Society, D.A.R. The Annual Sibley House Association meeting was held on Saturday morning. It was announced that several historic treasures have recently been given to the museum which, during the past year, was visited by many. Pictures of these buildings were sent for exhibit at the National Congress. A luncheon, honoring Children of the American Revolution, concluded the meetings.

The conference emphasized to all in attendance the great need of realizing our privileges as citizens in order to preserve our American heritage.

Mrs. E. H. Ruhsam, State Historian

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Cuba

(Continued from page 848)

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—Also—

To the Genealogical committees which have worked long and arduously to complete the recordings of all public and private cemeteries in Johnson County, also copying probate and marriage records of Johnson County, and are now compiling the family lineages of members and the histories of old homes in Warrensburg. These records are on file in our National Library at Washington, D. C., the State Library at Columbia, Mo., and with the Chapter librarian.

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Wheatlands

(Continued from page 808)

of wheat fields which surround it, was built in 1828 by William Jenkins, President of the Farmers Bank, of Lancaster. The house was "modeled after a French plan of the latter part of the Eighteenth Century." The estate consisted of 167 acres. Some years later, in 1845, Wheatland was purchased by William M. Meridith of Philadelphia, who used the mansion as a summer home. In 1848, James Buchanan purchased Wheatland, paying \$6,750 for it. Wheatland was the residence of Buchanan for the remainder of his life. After his death, Harriet Lane Johnston, niece of James Buchanan, inherited the estate, and kept it as a summer residence, until 1884. After the death of her two sons and husband, she lost interest in Wheatland and sold the estate to George B. Wilson, for about \$20,000. Mr. Wilson lived at Wheatland until his death in 1929. He willed the property to a niece, Miss Mary Rettew. After her death the estate was ordered to be sold.

The Buchanan Foundation for the Preservation of Wheatland purchased Wheatland from the estate of Miss Rettew in the spring of 1936, with funds contributed by the community.

The 16-room mansion, of English brick, has been restored to the gracious dignity of a President's home of the pre-Civil War period. No architectural changes have been made in the interior or exterior.

Many groups and individuals have aided in the restoration; the Junior League of Lancaster, the Robert Fulton Chapter, Daughters of 1812, and the late Miss Alice Reilly, the Sons of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Prentis, Jr., and the later Harry B. Hostetter. The dining room was restored and is maintained by the Pennsylvania Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Members of Donegal Chapter, D. A. R., Lancaster, serve as hostesses at Wheatland. Thousands of visitors tour the mansion and grounds each year.

Unpublished personal papers of President Buchanan, which were given to the Buchanan Foundation as recently as August 1 of this year, throw the first significant light on his personal and household life.

The collection of 10,000 items includes letters, diaries, clippings, receipts and memoranda. Some account books are included.

The collection was assembled by Hiram B. Swarr, one of the executors of Buchanan's will. It was given to the Foundation by Swarr's grandson, Edward F. Bausman of Lancaster.

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A Transplanted New Englander

(Continued from page 811)

After many happy years in New York City, there came the day when a funeral cortège wended its way to Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, with my husband riding ahead.

As the first car of mourners passed the intersection of 72nd Street and Broadway, turning into Riverside Drive, it was a moment I could never forget: the officer in charge, stopping all traffic and looking into my eyes, his own offering sympathy for my bereavement, and the promise of eternal friendship. (He'd been a close friend of my husband.)

War Days were dimming the lights of Manhattan, and after doing my part in helping to organize Civilian Defense, etc., was advised to move to Chicago. Here I found the warmest of handclasps—welcome everywhere! And I attended another D. A. R. Bazaar where an invitation was extended to me to become a Daughter. Within a few months I was accepted, and to me, the D. A. R. women of Illinois will always exemplify a warmth of heart that is very precious.

With the war ending, there was a hurried trip to Hollywood for the Christmas Holiday. After having to wait in the station at Chicago for many hours for our train out because of the freezing of the rails in and out of the city, we finally started for the West Coast. We arrived the following night at 12:00 P.M. instead of our scheduled noon-day arrival. But to look from our hotel windows and see the glittering small Christmas trees at each and every street corner of Hollywood Boulevard and next day to walk out simply in our suits, and that night, Christmas Eve, to witness Santa's trip down to Grauman's Theatre directly opposite, was a never-to-be-forgotten thrill.

So it was decided to leave the extreme cold and stifling heat of Chicago for California, and more especially for the famed "peppy" weather of San Francisco.

This was nine years ago, and living on top of Nob Hill, the clang of the passing cable cars is only one of the many, many "sweet notes" that make San Francisco the beloved "Lady of the West" . . . and a pleasure to a transplanted New Englander!

Here and There

Minisa Chapter of Kansas has an aim to make a "City of Flags." Mrs. Paul Woods brought the flag-owning idea to the Chapter and Mrs. Russell Mayer is now chairman of the committee. Members in all chapters in Kansas are being asked to buy flags through Minisa Chapter members. Orders for the flags are taken by Mrs. Mayer, 229 N. Bleckley, Wichita. (From the Kansas D. A. R. News—June.)

* * *

The Massachusetts Civic League is making a strenuous effort to have funds included in the state budget for the construction of adequate storage and display space for the State Archives. These precious documents are stored on the fourth floor of the State House in Boston in quarters which are inadequate and are in danger of fire, lack of humidity control, a leaky roof. A leader in this movement in Massachusetts has been Mrs. George C. Houser, retiring State Historian of the Massachusetts Society, D. A. R.

* * *

Your editor will appreciate receiving state bulletins in order that items of general interest may be reprinted in this column. Please send such bulletins to 111 Madison Street, Dedham, Mass.

* * *

Constructive news items covering committee work should be sent from time to time to

Mrs. Mary Spargo, Press Relations Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. or to

Mrs. Thomas Burchett, 2529 Hackworth St., Ashland, Kentucky, National Chairman.

A Fresh Start

(Continued from page 826)

were to be reviewed and checked within the states. Completion of revisions therefore remains "Unfinished Business" of this department.

While the States assist in completing this project, the parliamentarian will endeavor to work out suggestions toward a more satisfactory future operation of chapter business.

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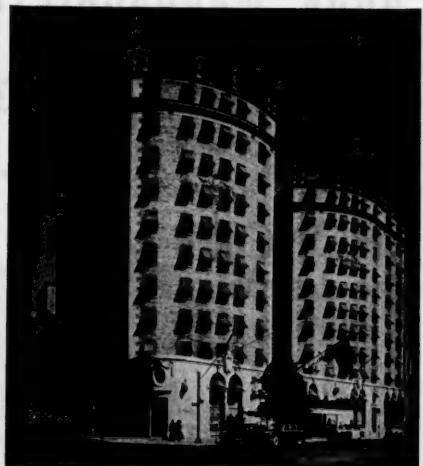
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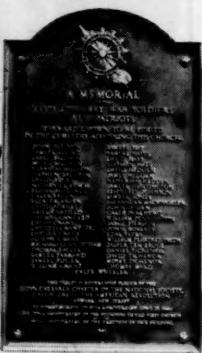
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AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Benjamin Wham is a lawyer in Chicago and is a trustee of the Illinois Institute of Technology. This article is a condensed version of an address given by him at an alumni luncheon.

Cameron Hawley is the author of *Cash McCall*. The excerpts are from an article in the Saturday Evening Post, July 14 issue and are quoted by special permission of the editors.

Kathryn Weber MacAlduff wrote your editor a charming letter and she was asked if she went west by way of Dedham, Mass., as all proper Bostonians do. This is Mrs. MacAlduff's reply.

Hugh Buckner Johnston lives in the house in which he was born in 1913 at Wilson, North Carolina, on part of the old Thomas plantation that was crossed by Tarleton's Dragoons in 1781. He is Asst. Professor of Modern Languages at Atlantic Christian College and is a life member of the S. A. R.

Edith Scott Magna, Honorary President General, needs no introduction to these pages. This was a greeting given at the Massachusetts State Conference in 1955.

B. M. Miller Childers is an attorney at Selma, Alabama. Genealogy and local history is his hobby. The older inscriptions he sent are mostly "Real Sons and Daughters." Mr. Childers is an S. A. R. His mother and mother-in-law members of the D. A. R. and his daughter of the C. A. R.

June Christenberry is 16 years old and is a Senior at the National Cathedral School for Girls in Washington. Her poem was printed in the First Baptist Church Bulletin of Knoxville, Tennessee, in June. Her grandmother is an Ex-Regent of Bonny Kate Chapter of Knoxville and June has been a page at the Tennessee State Conference.

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The Circle

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One must first have a center, and
Then a radius, so that one will know
Whether the circle will be big or small.
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I see Him as the Center, and
His love as the Radius, extending from the
Center
Equally in all directions
So that the people—good and bad—
Who form the circle around the Center,
Are standing so that each is equal to his
neighbor;
So that each gets the same amount of love
as his neighbor;
So that the circle is perfect.

June Christenberry

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